The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 2074. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.... QUADRUPLE SHEET. PRICE TWO CENTS.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Interesting and Exciting Debate.

The Executive Committee Sustained—Entire Defeat of the Opposition.

SPEECHES OF THE REV. DR. MAGIE, BISHOP McILVAINE, THE REV. DR. TYNG, THE REV. DR. BACON, THE HON. JUDGE JESSUP, THE REV. DR. BETHUNE, THE REV. DR. THOMPSON, THE REV. DR. COOKE, THE REV. DR. DENNISON, THE REV. DR. JOHNS, THE REV. DR. CHEEVER, THE REV. DR. A. D. SMITH, AND OTHERS.

Yesterday, the American Tract Society held its thirty-third annual meeting. The anticipation that the Society would be pressed to take definite action on the question as to the duty of circulating tracts condemning Slavery, as a sin, in so many terms, or at least, of disseminating tracts discussing "the moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, and the moral evils and vices which it is known to promote," invested the occasion with unusual interest, and produced a debate for which, probably, the history of the Institution furnished no parallel, either in the importance of the subject discussed, or in the ability displayed in its treatment.

The meeting took place in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Fourth-street. Though called for 9 o'clock, the house was filled previous to that hour, and, soon afterwards, became inconveniently crowded, and that, too, in spite of the precaution which confined admission only to members and directors, and not even to these, unless provided with tickets furnished by the Society's officers.

The President, Chief Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, took the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. TENNEY opened the meeting with prayer.

The Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., then read the special report of the Executive Committee, which, as had been expected, presented an elaborate vindication of their action in suppressing the tracts of Bishop MEADE and Dr. YOUNG, on *The Duty of Masters*.

The report set out with an explanatory statement of the course of the Publishing and Executive Committees as respects the resolutions adopted in 1857 in regard to publications on Slavery. This statement formed the substance of a minute adopted on the 18th of March, 1858, and was unanimously adopted by the Executive Committee, which set forth at length its approval of the positions assumed therein. The gist of this document appeared in the TIMES of the 15th of April last.

Dr. MAGIE, Chairman of the Publishing Committee, was introduced by Dr. ADAMS, and said:

Two things have been very plain, in the minds of the Publishing Committee, which have governed us in our decisions on this subject. One is, that, had we gone forward, as by many good friends of this Society it was expected we would, and published even the tract to which reference has been made, we should have dismembered this Society. Right or wrong in our conclusion, that was our conclusion. And permit me to say we have evidence on this subject, that cannot be so fully understood or appreciated by anybody out of this Committee. We do believe, Sir, most sincerely and fully, that had we proceeded in the line indicated by some, and in the line which would have met the wishes of some, we should have been the occasion of dismembering this Society, whose past doings, according to the report of this Committee itself, have been only for the glory of God. Nothing but a sense of duty—a duty to Christ, our anointed King, our great Redeemer, holds us to this work. If you say we have not discharged this duty faithfully, and wish to supersede us by others who wish to pursue a different course, we leave it with you and with God.

CHAIRMAN—I wish at this time to express my request at any marks—open, public marks—of applause in favor of any opinions here asserted. We are in a Christian assembly, not a political one, and I think there ought to be a marked difference in the conduct of those who are in such a meeting from what might be allowed in an ordinary political one, lest political effects should follow.

Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, rose, and obtained the floor over several other competitors. He moved that the action of the Committee, as just reported, be approved. This motion he supported in an elaborate speech. He could not disguise his conviction, he said, that whether this institution was to stand hereafter or not, depended, in a very serious degree, upon the vote they were to give this day upon the approval or disapproval of the action of the Committee. He proceeded to state his understanding of the action of the Committee, and of the difficulties which they had to encounter. These difficulties, he said, had led the Committee to resolve on a certain inaction, and it was simply what they had not done, not what they had done, because they could not do it and be faithful to the Constitution of this Society, that now came before it for approval or disapproval. Approval of this negative action would not commit any individual either for or against Slavery. If they intended to correct that action, it was to be done at the annual meeting, when the Committee was to be elected, and then they could turn the Committee out and replace them by those in whom they had more confidence. When he joined the Tract Society he understood that the great broad ground on which they were to stand was to diffuse, by the circulation of religious tracts, a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ as the [illegible] with such tracts as should meet the approbation of all evangelical Christians. That was the ground. [illegible] was the fence by which it was to be protected from invasion. This fence was the Constitution, which was committed immediately to the Publication Committee. In conclusion, he dwelt on the awful consequences of the disruption of the Society, and depicted the joy which the announcement of that lamentable event would cause in a certain city—a joy partaking of the character of that which was exhibited in Rome on hearing the news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Mr. DANIEL LORD seconded the motion to approve the action of the Committee.

Professor HOWARD CROSBY rose for the purpose, he said, of obtaining information which would doubtless materially affect the vote. It had been widely stated that the Society had published, and was now publishing a tract in relation to the duties, or bearing upon the duties of slaves. His own sentiments were with the Executive Committee in their general proceedings. His own views were against touching the subject of Slavery in any way whatever, as a matter of expediency. But consistency was superior to expediency, and if it was true that this tract had been published by the Society, he must vote against the approval of the report. If it was false, and the Society had taken no such action, he should vote for the approval of the report. Mr. CROSBY read certain extracts from the Tract entitled "Sambo and Toney," which were taken to imply that Sambo was a slave on a Southern plantation. If, he continued, they were going to send this to the slave, consistency of character required that they should publish a tract on the duties of masters.

Dr. TYNG rose, and obtained the floor.

Dr. ADAMS, addressing Mr. CROSBY, said he would answer that question at another time.

The meeting grew excited, and indulged in simultaneous calls for "Tyng," "Adams," and "Question."

Dr. ADAMS—I will simply answer that question. The tract referred to was written more than twenty years ago. I suppose what has been read is in it, but that is not an allusion to the subject of Slavery. [Cries of "Answer."] There is nothing in that tract which implies that those persons so talking were freemen or slaves.

SEVERAL VOICES—We don't want an argument on it; let us have an answer directly. [Confusion.]

Dr. THOMPSON—Mr. Chairman, in due time I will beg leave to read from that tract sufficiently to answer the question.

Dr. TYNG—I believe I have the floor. [Laughter.]

Dr. TYNG, by invitation, ascended the pulpit and proposed that Bishop McILVAINE's resolution be laid on the table for the purpose of considering the following:

Whereas, At the annual meeting of this Society in 1857, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, viz.:

"That in the judgment of your Committee the political aspects of Slavery lie entirely without the proper sphere of this Society, and cannot be discussed in its publications; but that those moral duties which grow out of the existence of Slavery, as well as those moral evils and vices which it is known to promote, and which are condemned in Scripture, and so much deplored by evangelical Christians, undoubtedly do fall within the province of this Society, and can and ought to be discussed in a fraternal and Christian spirit;" therefore,

Resolved, That the said resolution be and is hereby reaffirmed, and that the Executive Committee now to be elected are instructed to carry the same into full effect.

This resolution he advocated in a speech of considerable length which was listened to with unflagging interest. He did not oppose the approval of the action of the Committee, nor did he wish that they should be superseded. But he did believe that the Society should not be deterred from the performance of a high duty by any fears of giving offence to a class.

Dr. ADAMS again asked to be permitted to give a categorical answer to the question as to the publication of the tract.

Cries of "No, no," and "Question."

Dr. DE WITT—The question for you, gentlemen, is this—the resolution offered by Bishop McILVAINE, that the action of the Committee, as reported, be approved.

A motion was made to lay the matter on the table.

Dr. TYNG said he believed he had caused some confusion by the manner in which he had presented his proposition. He had been advised that he should have presented it in the form of a substitute.

PRESIDENT—The motion has been put, and therefore it would not be now in order to change it. He then called the question, asking all in favor of laying the motion of Bishop McILVAINE's motion [Cries of "the motion is not understood."]

Dr. DE WITT—The motion is to lay the motion of Bishop McILVAINE on the table.

[Cries of "Question," "Question."]

Dr. MURRAY—The motion, as I understand it, is to lay Bishop McILVAINE's resolution on the table, but not indefinitely.

The question was restated, and the President requested the tellers to count.

While the count was being proceeded with, Dr. TYNG arose and said he had several notes sent to him to the effect that the motion was not understood.

PRESIDENT—When the taking of the question is nearly completed, it is too late to explain the question again.

Judge HORNBLOWER arose and declared that it was now too late to explain what the question was—even after the vote had been taken. Any member had a right to be informed what the question was a [illegible]

The count of the yeas and nays having been concluded, the President called for those opposed to the motion to stand up.

The number who arose was so large that the President said he thought it unnecessary to delay the business for a count.

[Cries of "Give us the count," "We are entitled to it."]

A VOICE from the lower end of the Church—You may as well give it up, you can't count us.

The PRESIDENT—It cannot be necessary to take the count. An immense majority against the motion was evident to anyone. He thought the purpose of those who would delay the business of the meeting by insisting upon a count, was not a fair one.

A GENTLEMAN in the gallery—They are sitting down before they are counted.

A GENTLEMAN—I hope the Chairman will appoint the tellers.

Dr. DE WITT—The talk on the subject is an evidence that there can be no mistake.

Dr. BACON—I desire to say that the calls for a count are not with us. We are satisfied that it is against us.

GENTLEMEN under the right gallery—We want to know how much it is against you.

A GENTLEMAN under the right gallery—(Very much excited)—It's ten to one.

A VOICE from the same locality—How do you know that?

Judge JESSUP—I don't think the question has been well heard.

Dr. W. ADAMS—I desire to give a categorical answer in relation to the publication of the tract "Sambo and Toney."

Cries of No! No! and "Question."

The previous question was called.

Judge JESSUP claimed the floor.

Dr. DE WITT hoped the question would not be decided in a hurry. He hoped Judge JESSUP would be heard on the occasion.

Judge JESSUP—I mean to amend.

[Cries of "Question," and great excitement.]

Dr. DE WITT—I rise again to deprecate anything like hasty action.

Judge JESSUP arose again but was interrupted.

Judge HORNBLOWER expressed a remark in relation to the previous question, but was interrupted by the cries for the question.

Dr. BETHUNE hoped Judge JESSUP would be heard; and that there would be no interruption.

There was now comparative calm, and Judge JESSUP arose again, and said he asked no privilege from the Society. If he had a right to the floor he would avail himself of it, but, if not, he would not. He thought he might, before speaking, offer an amendment, that the Society should reaffirm the fourth of the series of resolutions adopted by the Society last year, and coincident, in the main, with that offered by Dr. TYNG.

A VOICE—We have just voted that down.

Another VOICE—We have just voted that down.

Dr. BETHUNE arose to say that his friend, Dr. SPRING, desired him to say that the resolutions of last year *were not* passed unanimously—that he did not vote for them, and he might add that he, himself, did not vote for them. He would say that his friend, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, had asked him to second them, but that, as they had been drawn by the principal editor of the *Independent*, he thought they were not safe resolutions, and, therefore, he refused to second them. [Applause and hisses.]

The Doctor said he meant nothing personal, further than that he did not deem it safe to vote for them.

Mr. JOHN JAY called him to order.

VOICES—Question, Question.

Dr. BACON—Sir, did you vote against them?

Dr. BETHUNE—No, but that would be *non. con.*

A VOICE—I call the previous question on Judge JESSUP's amendment.

Judge HORNBLOWER intimated that the previous question ought not to be put, unless specified in the rules.

A GENTLEMAN near the pulpit—The previous question was put last night, at Astor-place. [Laughter.]

Judge JESSUP said he had no wish to speak. If the Society desired to come to a vote immediately. If it was deemed expedient to end the matter now, he had no disposition to delay it.

Dr. KREBS thought it would be inexpedient at the present stage of the subject.

The motion for the previous question was then withdrawn.

Judge JESSUP arose to speak, amid loud cries of "Question," "Question." The gentleman who had withdrawn the motion for the previous question took the floor and said he would not sit down. But finally he did, and Judge JESSUP advocated his amendment, during which he stated Dr. BETHUNE's action at the meeting last year.

The Doctor said he would not interrupt him, if he did not put words in his mouth, which he said he would not do.

When he had concluded, a gentleman in the gallery cried aloud—asking whether it would be in order to move an amendment to an amendment?

Dr. BETHUNE said he believed he had the floor, and he did not intend to yield it. It was true that certain flatulent gentlemen had occupied considerable time since the floor had been assigned to him, but nevertheless he did not intend to yield it!

The Rev. Dr. THOMPSON hoped the house would hear him in reply to Dr. BETHUNE.

This was followed by cries of "Question, Question," intermingled with calls for "BACON, BACON," and demands for the previous question.

Dr. BACON—I demand a hearing.

CHAIRMAN—It is impossible, gentlemen, to do business in this way. I shall put the question. This matter had better be ended, though I should be sorry to have it ended in this way. If the question be called for I shall put it.

Loud calls for "Question" were raised.

Mr. JOHN JAY—I rise to a point of order.

The Chairman put the question, and declared that the amendment was lost.

Dr. A. D. SMITH—I hope you will try it again.

A member called for the previous question.

Dr. SMITH—Let us have a division.

Mr. JAY—Has the previous question been called for and put?

The CHAIRMAN—We are now on the question as to the amendment.

Mr. JAY—Dr. BACON has the floor.

CHAIRMAN—I did not so understand.

Judge JESSUP—I have no doubt myself that the vote was decided against the amendment.

A VOICE—Certainly it was.

Judge JESSUP—I hope it will be conceded, as the Chairman has decided it.

CHAIRMAN—The question will be upon approving the report of the Committee.

Dr. BACON—I wish to speak on that point.

The reverend gentleman was precluded from proceeding by tumultuous cries of "Question."

Dr. BACON—I have a right to be heard. [Renewed cries of "Question."] This meeting was appointed for the purpose of discussion.

[Cries of "Hear, hear," and counter cries of "Question."]

Dr. DE WITT—I am opposed to cutting off calm debate, but it is quite certain we are not going to have it. If we cannot debate calmly we had better not have any.

Bishop McILVAINE—I hope that an opportunity will be given to gentlemen on the other side of presenting their views.

A MEMBER—They have done so. They had two speakers.

Dr. BACON—And you had three.

Mr. A. WETMORE—Friends of the Tract Society, I hope you will allow free discussion if it takes the whole day. [Applause.] If you want to consider the best interests of this cause, let us hear both sides and come to a conclusion.

A MEMBER—By taking the question now, we do not refuse to hear debate afterwards on this point.

[Cries of "Question."]

Dr. BACON—I have the floor.

[Great confusion, and cries for "BACON," with loud calls for "BETHUNE."]

Dr. BACON—I have the floor this time, and not Dr. BETHUNE. He had it and finished.

[Cries of "Go on," and renewed confusion.]

Dr. BACON—I will go on. I will stand here till you are tired of making that noise.

[Terrific cries of "Question."]

Dr. THOMPSON—To suit men of business I move that we adjourn till 3½ o'clock. Let every gentleman be heard by all means.

This motion elicited numerous expressions of disapproval.

CHAIRMAN—Go on, Dr. BACON, if you mean to speak.

Dr. BACON—I do mean to speak.

But the Dr. was not permitted to speak.

A storm of shouts of "Question" arose and continued for several seconds.

Dr. BACON—The floor belongs to me.

Mr. HIRAM KETCHUM rose in the gallery and said: I hope it will be conceded to me, fellow-citizens now present, that there is some business under Heaven which is entitled to consideration besides the business of Wall-street.

Dr. BACON—Yes, Sir.

Mr. KETCHUM—We have met here on a most solemn subject, and I hope we shall have patience to hear what is to be said. I have no doubt that the majority of this assembly is all right on this question, but we shall not be right if we do not hear what the minority has to say. In that case, gentlemen, we shall go away dissatisfied with what we have done. [Confusion, and cries of "order."] It is the right, the American right, of a minority to talk; then let them talk and let us hear them patiently.

A MEMBER—They have talked enough already.

CHAIRMAN—Proceed, Dr. BACON.

Quiet being now fully restored, Dr. BACON went on to express his thanks to the officers of the Society for the pains they had taken to secure good order in this meeting. He would much rather be beaten in such a meeting as this, than be triumphant in such a meeting as was held two years ago, in the old Brick Church. He then proceeded to say that gentlemen might abrogate the action of last year, but if they hoped by so doing to silence dissensions, they were mistaken. He had been told during the morning that the Tract Society was not about to break down on a question of reformatory ethics, but on one of common morality; and that he thought was the case. But, if gentlemen supposed that their vote of to-day was to settle the question, he would tell them, that even if they succeeded, he was not going to leave the Society, and that, while he had a voice and a pen, he would continue to agitate the subject; and he had sons who were members, and when he died he would bequeath to them the duty of continuing the agitation. He did not believe that, in they long run, the devil would be victorious. [Hisses.]

Dr. DE WITT hoped the meeting would remember the sanctity of the place and the occasion.

Dr. BETHUNE again obtained the floor. He had but a few words to say. He denied that it was the intention of the majority to repeal the action of the meeting of last year. That action was viewed as a compromise, and although there was no intention of repealing it, he thought it was wrong for the gentleman of the opposition to claim it as a triumph. Then again, he did not agree with Dr. BACON that they were all the devil's servants. He thought they were Christian men. He did not think Dr. BACON meant to say they were children of the devil, notwithstanding he had threatened to pursue them with all the little Bacons. [Laughter.] He believed it was right to publish tracts against the sin of adultery, but he was opposed to declaring adultery a sin, only south of Mason and Dixon's line; or that adultery was a greater sin in a black man than in a white man. [Applause.] He then proceeded to answer those who had denounced him as a Pro-Slavery man, by declaring that he was not such, and that he had never spoken nor written a word in favor of Slavery; and after that statement he would consider any man who would reiterate the charge, guilty of willful and malignant falsehood. In relation to the question of adultery at the South, he would say, "He that is without sin, let him cast the first stone." He referred to the denunciations of the Committee, and in defending them, he said he was not prepared to believe that Dr. KNOX would steal a cow; nor that Dr. ADAMS would pick a pocket. [Applause.] He could say to those who were desirous of diverting the Society from the objects for which it was intended, that the trust would not be given up, but would be vindicated in every Court of the United States. In conclusion, he spoke of the certainty of the final success of Emancipation in the United States, through the triumph of free labor.

Dr. THOMPSON obtained the floor, and replied at some length, during which he said he had never intended to abolitionize the Society. He concluded by offering, as an amendment, the following resolution:

Resolved, That while this Society accept without question the statement of the Publishing Committee, and their reasons for delaying to publish any new tracts in accordance with the fourth resolution adopted last year; yet, inasmuch as there is now issued by the Society a tract instructing servants in their duties, the Committee be directed to publish a tract on the duties of masters, according to the New Testament.

The amendment was lost.

Dr. MURRAY moved that gentlemen be confined to five minutes' speeches, and that the final vote be taken at 3 o'clock, which was carried.

The Rev. Mr. COOK and Dr. ADAMS followed.

The Rev. Mr. DENNISON spoke with reference to the suppressed tract, saying that the man who would attempt to circulate it at the South would run the risk of his life.

Dr. CHEEVER spoke strongly in favor of publishing tracts against man-stealing.

The Rev. Mr. JOHNS made a conciliatory speech which was applauded. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAMS, and others, who spoke until 3 o'clock, when the final vote was taken, and the resolution approving the action of the Committee, as reported, was carried by a very large majority.

The Society then proceeded to the election of officers, when the old list was elected, with the exception that the places of Drs. YOUNG and LUDLOW, deceased, were filled by the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE and PELETIAH PERIT.

The Directors then elected the following Executive Committee. The whole vote for the ticket was 419. Dr. NEHEMIAH ADAMS received only 367, the other 52 were cast for President HOPKINS, of Boston:

Publishing Committee—The Rev. David Magie, D. D., Elizabeth, N. J., Pres. ch. (O. S.) 1848; the Rev. William R. Williams, D. D., Bap. ch., 1848; the Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Presb. ch., (N. S.), 1851; the Rev. Benj. C. Cutler, D. D., Prot. Ep. ch., 1853; the Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D. D., Boston, Mass., Cong. ch., 1854; the Rev. Thomas DeWitt, D. D., Reformed Dutch ch.

Distributing Committee—William Forrest, 1831; Alfred M. Tredwell, 1853; Oliver H. Lee, 1855; Alfred S. Barnes, 1857; Samuel S. Constant.

Finance Committee—Richard T. Haines, 1825; Moses Allen, 1825; Thomas C. Doremus, 1837; Richard S. Fellowes, 1847; George N. Titus, Esq., 1848; Oliver E. Wood, 1849.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD DISASTER.

Full Lists of the Names of the Sufferers.

Eight Killed—Fifty-Five Injured.

An Extra of the Utica *Evening Telegraph* contains complete lists of the names of the killed and injured, as follows:

KILLED.

1. Avery Mack, aged 12 years, daughter of Abraham Mack.

2. David A. Brayton, of Phelps, Ontario County.

3. A negro, about 40 years of age, name unknown.

4. A man about 50 years of age, name unknown.

5. A. Moore, of Rising Sun, Ind.

6. Charles Bettman, aged 12 years, son of Morris Bettman, of Cincinnati.

7. Isaac Mack, a child 6 years of age, son of Abraham Mack, of Cincinnati.

[The telegraph since reports another death.]

8. WM. H. PERKINS, aged [illegible], of Rochester; died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

INJURED.

1. James Ward, Conductor of Express train, slightly injured.

2. —— Riley, of Albany, right leg fractured, and otherwise slightly injured.

3. —— Haley, of Schenectady, considerably bruised, but, as he expressed himself, "all right."

4. J. F. Tracy, Superintendent of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, slightly cut and bruised over the left eye.

5. Mr. John Clemens, of Erie, Penn., somewhat wrenched and bruised, but not so seriously injured but that he was able to continue his journey.

6. Miss Cook, of Sunbury, Delaware County, head slightly bruised. This lady had just left the car in which the most injury to passengers was sustained, on account of there being no fire in it. Her injury is slight.

7. Mr. S. S. Horton, of Binghamton, was considerably cut and bruised about the neck, but his injuries are not serious. He had the best of medical attendance.

8. Wm. Hart, of Cleveland, Ohio, head contused, and arm slightly bruised.

9. Mr. A. A. Langworthy, St. Clairville, Chautauque Co., considerably bruised, but not dangerously.

10. S. M. Allen, President of the Niagara Falls Canal Company, Niagara Falls, was asleep in the last car, and escaped almost unhurt.

11. Mr. R. W. Bulkley, of New-York City, slightly injured.

12. Miss Mary Bulkley, of New-York City, slight contusion of the head.

13, 14. Mrs. Ross and little boy, Norwalk, Ohio, very slightly bruised.

15. Mr. Darius Webb, Wyandotte, Mich., slight bruises.

16. Mrs. Darius Webb, one eye discolored, and other slight bruises.

17. Mrs. L. W. Andrews, of Lempster, N. H., slightly bruised.

[The above are at Bagg's Hotel, in Utica.]

18. *Northern Hotel.*—There is at this hotel a French lady, from Louisville, Kentucky, name unknown, very seriously injured.

At J. W. Paull's, Railroad House, north side of the Mohawk River, are some of the worst cases of injury.

19 to 26. Abraham Mack, wife and six children, Germans, of Cincinnati, Ohio, all more or less injured. A little boy, of some seven or eight years of age, is so severely injured, that his recovery is considered very doubtful; two other children are terribly bruised, but will recover. The gentleman and his wife are considerably bruised.

27. Josephine Hombler, servant girl, accompanying the family of Mr. Mack, severely injured about the head.

28. David Levi, of Cincinnati, rib broken and breast badly bruised.

29. Raphael Bauman, of Strasbourg, France, who was on his way home for his wife and family; has limb fractured, and face badly cut.

30. *McGregor House*—Walter H. Shupe, of Rome, Richland Co., Ohio, injured about the back and hip, not dangerously however.

31. Morris Bettman, merchant, Fifth-street, Cincinnati, Ohio, very seriously injured about the head and arm. Not considered dangerous.

32. S. P. Tucker, Dry Ridge, Grant County, Ky., shoulder and side injured.

33. George Colt, Columbus, Ohio, leg badly injured.

34. *American Hotel*—Miss Aldrich, Columbus, Ohio, considerably bruised, not considered seriously.

35. A. Cobb, Yorkshire, Cattaraugus County, cut and bruised about the head and shoulder—not dangerously.

36. C. F. Dushe, Louisville, Ky., aged about 15, severe cut upon the head.

37. Mrs. Ephren, badly hurt,—scalp torn off for a space of about three inches, several teeth knocked out and otherwise injured. Residence unknown.

38. Mrs. Schenck, Louisville, Ky., arm and head seriously injured.

39 to 41. Karl Hover, St. Louis, wife and child; the latter was severely burned by the stove falling upon her; probably will not survive. Mr. Hover and wife somewhat injured.

42. H. P. Hubbell, of New-York, slight wound in the head; leg bruised.

43. A. Moritz, of Cincinnati, slightly injured.

44. Mr. Stachell, of Cincinnati, leg cut; not seriously injured.

45. Miss Marion Wheeler, of Rome, in the employ of Mrs. Kincaid; right arm badly cut, otherwise seriously injured. It is supposed that she has received some internal injury. She is not considered dangerously wounded.

THE WOUNDED AT WHITESBORO'.

46. John Wallace, of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior, was slightly bruised on the back of the head.

47. William Snaufer, German, of New-York, severely injured in back part of head.

48. George C. Knowles, head severely injured. His mind seemed to be wandering.

49. Francis Bicknell, of Rome, badly bruised.

50. Hugh Cicely, Cornwall, England, injured severely about the head and body.

51. John McDonald, Morris, Otsego County, right hand fractured, and forehead and face cut. He was returning from the West, to remove his family thither.

52. Mrs. Mary Batchelor, an aged widow lady, from Michigan. Injured in the back.

53. Mrs. Julia Broderick, Charlestown, Mass. Dangerously injured in the head and shoulders.

54. John Monroe, of Greenbush, hurt internally.

55. Mr. Yates, of Fulton, scalp loosened, but not seriously injured.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

THE BELFRY OF THE PAST.

BY WILLIAM ROSS WALLACE.

I.

O, who has not listened to Memory's bell
  In the belfry built up by the Past?
How its magical numbers sonorously swell,
Weaving over the spirit full many a spell,
  When rung by the breeze or the blast!

II.

Now they whisper the gladness, or thunder the wo
  Of each heart in the far-away time;
And no matter what scene in the numbers may flow
O'er the tremulous soul as it listens below,
  It must throb to the changeable chime.

III.

For, but hark! now the raptures of boyhood appear;
  Now the struggles of manhood are heard;
Now a rainbow is spanning some paradised year;
Now a heart with its cloud, and the eye with its tear,
  When that bell in its belfry is stirr'd.

IV.

Ah, no matter what themes from the music may sweep,
  And no matter what feelings may start,
Not a mortal who listens, but sometimes must weep,
As he tremblingly looks in the perilous deep
  That is found in the happiest heart.

V.

Yet, oh, yet is there one who has listened that bell
  Rung afar by the by the breeze or the blast,
Would o'erthrow—while the numbers sonorously swell,
Weaving over the spirit full many a spell—
  That dim belfry built up by the Past?

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

BLANCHE BERTRAND;

OR,

PERILS OF THE BORDER.

BY EMERSON BENNETT.

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CHAPTER I.

THE VOYAGERS.

The angle on the right bank of the Great Kanawha, formed by its junction with the Ohio, is called Point Pleasant, and is a place of historical note. Here, on the 10th of October, 1774, during what is known as Lord Dunmore's War, was fought one of the fiercest and most desperate battles that ever took place between the Virginians and their forest foes—a battle which is believed by some to have been, rather than the action of Lexington and Concord, the opening scene of the great drama of the Revolution—for the Indians in this instance, it has since been ascertained, were urged on by the British agents to strike a death-blow against the frontiers, in order to pave the way for an easy conquest, in the event of the rebelliously-inclined Colonists venturing upon an open rupture with the Mother Country.

After the battle in question, in which the Indians were defeated with great loss, and driven back to their towns, in the interior of what is now the State of Ohio—and whence they would again have been routed by their indignant and chivalrous foes, but for the pusillanimous conduct of Virginia's Governor, Lord Dunmore, who, as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces, pretended to have formed a treaty of peace with an almost conquered and barbarous enemy, and insisted upon an inglorious retreat—after the battle of Point Pleasant and the unwilling retreat of the Virginians, we say, a fort was here erected by the latter, which became a post of great importance throughout the sanguinary scenes of strife which almost immediately followed, and which in this section of country were continued for many years after that establishment of peace which acknowledged the United Colonies of America a free and independent nation.

In fact, it may be said that there was no real safety for the hardy and daring settlers of the West till after General Wayne's celebrated Treaty of Greenville in 1795; and Point Pleasant and vicinity, during the interval, witnessed many a bloody scene—it being a prominent frontier post, magazine, and rendezvous for the different traders and emigrants of the great interior of Virginia, who found the deep and navigable waters of the Kanawha a safe and convenient channel for the transportation of their goods to and from the banks of the Ohio.

The first fort erected here was a large rectangular stockade; and within this inclosure, a year or two subsequent to the battle of Point Pleasant, fell the noble and celebrated Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, together with his son, Elinipsico, Red Hawk, and another Indian—all basely murdered by the garrison, in revenge for the loss of one of their companions, who was unfortunately shot near the fort by another party of Indians during the time that Cornstalk and his comrades, on a visit to the commandant, were being detained as hostages.

As if a curse had fallen upon the fort because of this most foul assassination of innocent parties, it was soon after destroyed; and another and smaller one, composed of a circle of cabins, was erected higher up the bank of the Ohio, about two hundred yards above the mouth of the Kanawha. This latter was standing at the period we have chosen for the opening of our story, and contained several families of men, women and children, who lived by trading hunting, and cultivating the lands in the immediate vicinity.

For some distance back of the fort, and all between the angle of the two rivers, the ground had been swept of trees and put under cultivation; and between the fort and the usual boat-landing, covering the sharp point of the angle, and the large grave of those who had fallen so nobly in the battle already mentioned, was a kind of lawn—the soft, green play-ground of the youth and junior members of the station, who not unfrequently frolicked here with all the light and hearty joyousness of children who had no cause for fear, though each had more than once heard the shrill war-whoop of the red man, and knew not at what moment it might startle him again.

The scene which we are now prepared to present to the reader, was one of placid and picturesque beauty. The bright sun of a clear and beautiful morning, in the Spring of 1790, was pouring down his glorious rays upon a great forest, sweet and fresh with new green leaves and gay blossoms—upon the two glassy streams, rolling like mirrors between, and reflecting far down in their still depths every object presented above them—upon the open ground, fenced fields, browsing cattle, and fortified dwellings of the settlers—and lastly, upon the settlers themselves, in idle, busy or romping groups, according to age, condition, or inclination, as they were seen scattered over the green lawn between the landing and their stronghold, which was now deserted by all save the aged and infirm.

At the landing we have mentioned was fastened a flat-boat of the kind used by the early navigators of the Western rivers. In shape and appearance it was not unlike the canal-boats of modern times, though more roughly put together, it being only required for the downward voyage. Its gunwale, almost straight from stem to stern, was some five or six feet above the water; it had an arched deck, reaching forward nearly to the bow; while a couple of long sweeps lying across, and a long steering oar at the stern, denoted the manner in which it was controlled and steered.

Upon the deck of this boat, at the moment we present the scene to the reader, stood five individuals, of three distinct classes of society, but all alike engaged in watching a group of persons, mostly females, who were slowly approaching the landing over the green lawn already mentioned. Of these five, one was a stout, sleek negro, in partial livery, and evidently a house or body servant; three were boatmen or borderers, as indicated by their rough, bronzed visages and coarse attire; but the fifth, of a different caste and higher grade than either of the others, would deserve from us more than a passing notice, were he not indeed so connected with the thread and incidents of our story as to render a general description both necessary and proper.

He was a young man, some two-and-twenty years of age, of a fine, commanding person, and a clear, open, intelligent countenance; and in the lofty carriage of his head—in the gleam of his large, bright, hazel eye—in the internal lighting-up of his features generally—and in his easy, graceful, but unstudied attitude—there was a something which denoted one of superior mind, refinement and education. His dress, too, though fashioned after the manner of the borderers, gave evidence of one who had an eye to his external appearance. His green hunting-frock, of finer fabric than those usually worn in that section of country, was tastefully ornamented with fringes of different colors; his buckskin trowsers fitted him as if cut by a tailor; his leggins and moccasins were close, neat, and ornamented also; and his felt hat, with its broad band, slightly looped brim, and dark, drooping feather, was set proudly, almost jauntily, upon his classic-shaped head. Above the polished belt around his waist, the bright blade concealed in its sheath below, projected the silver-mounted buckhorn handle of his hunting-knife; his mottled powder-horn, and ornamented bullet-pouch, were properly and conveniently adjusted under his right arm; and in an attitude of exquisite grace, that would have made a model for a sculpter, he partially leaned upon his silver-mounted rifle. That he was a passenger through the wilderness, who had dressed and armed himself in accordance with the customs of the country, rather than one who had had more than a slight acquaintance with the rude and perilous scenes of the frontiers, everything in his manner, dress, and appearance would seem to testify; but as we shall have occasion in the course of our narrative to fully set forth who and what he was, we will leave him for the present, and turn to the approaching group, whom he seemed to be regarding with lively interest.

Of this group, composed of a middle-aged man and four females, with a black female servant following some five or six paces in the rear, there was one whom the most casual eye would have singled out and rested upon with pleasure; and of that one only we propose to give such a description as will convey in the fewest words a general idea of her character.

The lady in question, then—for she evidently was a lady, born and bred—was apparently about twenty years of age, of a slender and graceful figure, and of that peculiar cast of feature, which, besides being beautiful in every lineament, rarely fails to affect the beholder with something like a charm. Her soft blue eyes looked sweetly out from under long, drooping lashes; a kind of active, intelligent animation appeared to beam from the whole countenance; and when she spoke, disclosing two rows of pearly teeth, a witching smile played around two as pretty lips as were ever seen; and when she laughed, if we may be permitted the poetic idea, the music thereof seemed to come from the realm of sunlight—for her soul in such moments ever seemed to light up her fair face with an almost unnatural brilliancy.

But though effeminate to a refined degree, that face was not wanting in character; and he could have been no connoisseur in human nature who would have judged her solely from her placid or joyous moods; for she was human, with passion, will and pride; and there were times when those soft eyes could flash, those laughing lips curl, and those mellow tones become commanding and stern. Though of light complexion and a naturally fair skin, the present slightly-brown hue of her features would have indicated exposure to the open air, such as might result from a long journey, had not her dress, of finer materials and more fashionable make than those around her, proclaimed her more recently from the older settlements at the eastward. Her traveling costume—a fine brown habit, high in the neck, buttoned closely over the bosom and around the wrists, and coming down to her small, pretty feet, without trailing on the ground—was both neat and becoming; and with her riding-cap and its waving ostrich plume, set gaily above her floating curls, her *tout ensemble* contrasted forcibly with the rough, unpolished appearance of those of her sex beside her, with their linsey bedgowns, scarlet flannel petticoats, and bleached linen caps.

"Oh! Blanche," said one of the more venerable of her female companions, pursuing a conversation which had been maintained since quitting the open fort behind them, "I cannot bear to let you go; for it just seems to me as if something were going to happen to you; and when I feel that way, something generally does happen."

"Well, aunt," returned Blanche, with a light laugh. "I do not doubt in the least that something *will* happen—for I expect one of these days to reach my dear father and blessed mother, and give them such an embrace as is due from a dutiful daughter to her parents—and that will be something that has not happened for two long years at least."

"But I don't mean that, Blanche," returned the other, somewhat petulantly; "and you just laugh like a gay and thoughtless girl, when you ought to be serious. Because you have come safe thus far, through a partially-settled country, you think, I believe, your own pretty face will ward off danger in the more perilous wilderness—that you [illegible] that a fearful journey is before you! Let me repeat, dear Blanche, what your uncle has already told you, that scarcely a boat descends the Ohio—as calm and beautiful as it looks to-day, under this bright sunshine—that does not encounter more or less peril from the savages that prowl along either shore; and some of them that go down freighted with human life are heard of no more and none ever live to tell the tale."

"But why repeat this to me, dear aunt," returned Blanche, with a more serious air, "when you yourself know it is my destiny, either good or bad, to attempt the voyage? My parents have sent for me to join them in their new home, and it is my duty to go to them, be the peril what it may."

"I know it, dear girl," sighed the other; "but still I feel very sad about this parting, and desire to thoroughly warn you of your danger, that you may not be lulled into a fatal security."

"But I am not the commander of the boat," returned Blanche, "nor even one who would make a very good defender of it; so pray, dear aunt, bestow your warnings upon those whose duty it is to carry it safely to its destination. For instance, now, there stands Eugene Fairfax, my father's secretary, and my allotted guide and protector, with rifle in hand, and looking very warlike; my black Duke, too, is there, as brave as a lion when the danger is at a safe distance; not to mention the three hardy boatmen beside them, who look as if fighting Indians might be a rather pleasant pastime than otherwise; and so suppose you give them their proper charge, dear aunt, and let me reap the benefit of it, without being obliged to treasure up such doleful matters in my poor, silly brain, and perforce become as lugubrious as the most sober-minded of my Huguenot ancestors."

"Oh, Blanche! Blanche! you are a wild, giddy girl yet, I see!" returned the matron by her side, tapping her cheek playfully; "and God forbid your light, merry heart be ever saddened by a crushing calamity!"

"Amen!" returned Blanche.

"You never did know what it was to fear!" pursued the good woman, rather proudly. "No," she repeated turning to the others, "Blanche Bertrand never did know what it was to fear, I do believe!"

"Just like her father!" joined in the husband of the matron, the brother of Blanche's mother, the commander of the station, and the middle-aged gentleman mentioned as one of the party; "a true daughter of a true soldier. Her father, Colonel Philip Bertrand, God bless him for a true heart! never did seem to know what it was to fear—and Blanche is just like him, she is. Well do I remember," he went on, "when he and some half-a-dozen brother officers were surprised and pursued by that scoundrel Tarleton, about the time the vagabond was trying to catch Tom Jefferson, and the rest of the Assembly, for his brute master, Lord Cornwallis! Bless my soul! what do you think? Philip wanted to make a stand, and fight overwhelming numbers, to the last gasp; and when he heard that the infernal wretches had fired his barn and store-houses, it took more than one man to keep him from rushing back, single-handed, to take vengeance upon the dastards."

"Thank you, uncle, for recalling that troublous time!" said Blanche; "for it reminds me of passing safely through one peril, and is a presage of my surviving another, even should Aunt Mary's forebodings have a foundation in truth, which I trust they have not. Ah! well do I remember the time and scene you speak of, uncle!" pursued the fair girl, with heightened color and flashing eye; "and had I then been a man, or even a youth in his teens, instead of a weak, puny girl of eleven my father would at least have had one to join him in taking vengeance upon the ruthless destroyers of our beautiful home!"

"Ay, that he would! that he would!" cried the elated commander, clapping his hands; "that he would, I do believe! Ah, Blanche, my pretty heroine, you should have been born a man!"

"So wish not all of your sex!" laughed Blanche.

"And so would not I say, were I thirty years younger, single, and none of kin!" was the gallant and laughing rejoinder of the uncle.

By this time the parties had reached the boat; and the young man already described—and alluded to by Blanche Betrand as Eugene Fairfax, the secretary of her father—at once stepped forward, and, in a polite and deferential manner, offered his hand to the different females, to assist them on board. The hand of Blanche was the last to touch his—and then but slightly, as she sprung quickly and lightly to the deck—but a close observer might have detected the slight flush which mantled his noble, expressive features, as his eye for a single instant met hers. She might herself have seen it—perhaps she did—but there was no corresponing glow on her own bright, pretty face, as she inquired, in the calm, dignified tone of one having the right to put the question, and who might also have been aware of the inequality of position between herself and him she addressed:

"Eugene, is everything prepared for our departure?"

"So far as I know, Miss Blanche," answered the young man, with a respectful bow, and coloring still more deeply.

"Everything should be seen to before we set out on this long journey, which will only permit us some two or three safe landings between here and our destination, the Falls of the Ohio," pursued Blanche, in a rather positive tone. "It will not do for our boat to spring a-leak again, as it did coming down the Kanawha—for it will not be safe for us, I am told, to touch either shore between the different forts and trading posts on our route."

"No, indeed," rejoined her aunt, quickly; "it will be as much as your lives are worth to venture a foot from the main current of the Ohio—for news reached us only the other day that many boats had been attacked this Spring, and [illegible] boat, with all on board."

"No one feels more concerned about the safe passage of Miss Bertrand than myself," replied Eugene, in a deferential tone; "and since our arrival here, I have left nothing undone that I thought might possibly add to her security and comfort."

"That is true, to my personal knowledge," joined in the uncle of Blanche; "and I thank you, Mr. Fairfax, in behalf of my fair kinswoman."

Eugene bowed; and Blanche, turning quickly away, with, "Come, friends, let me show you my little retreat," at once led her female companions, by a short stairway near the bow, down into the body of the boat, where a small, neat cabin had been constructed and fitted up expressly for her use. It contained two berths, one for herself and the other for her waiting woman; a large rush mat for the feet; a rude but cushioned settee; two or three camp stools; a kind of dressing-bureau, evidently of frontier workmanship; a small mirror, a few books, and a few other articles of minor importance; and though many a proud beauty of to-day might have entered it with a smile of contempt, yet for that period and region of country it was considered quite elegant, and drew many an encomium from the friends of Blanche.

While the female party were thus occupied below, the uncle of Blanche, calling the boatmen together, proceeded to give them such instructions and warnings as he thought might best promote the safety of his fair kinswoman and the [illegible].

"There will, perhaps," he pursued, "be no great danger, so long as you keep in the current; but your watch must not be neglected for a single moment, either night or day; and do not, I most solemnly charge and warn you, under any circumstances, or on any pretence whatever, suffer yourselves to be decoyed to either shore!"

"I hope we understand our duty better, Colonel," said one of the men, respectfully.

"I doubt it not," replied the commander of the Point; "I believe you are all faithful and true men, or you would not have been selected by the agent of Colonel Bertrand, for taking down more precious freight than you ever carried before; but still the wisest and the best men have lost their lives by giving ear to the most earnest appeals of humanity. You understand what I mean? White men, apparently in the greatest distress, will hail your boat, represent themselves as having just escaped from the Indians, and beg of you, for the love of God, in the most piteous tones, to come to their relief; but turn a deaf ear to them—to each and all of them—even should you know the pleaders to be of your own kin; for in such a case your own brother might deceive you—not willfully and voluntarily, perhaps—but because of being goaded on by the savages, themselves concealed. Yes, such things have been known as one friend being thus used to lure another to his destruction; and so be cautious, vigilant, brave and true, and may the good God keep you all from harm!"

As he finished speaking, Blanche returned to the deck with her friends, and at once proceeded to take an affectionate leave of all, receiving many a tender message for her parents from those who held them in love and veneration.

Quite a crowd of the idle and curious, mostly women and children, had by this time collected around the landing, to witness the departure of the boat; and as the latter swung out, and began to float down with the current, a general cheer was given, followed by many earnestly-spoken wishes, and silently-uttered prayers, for the safety of the voyagers in general, and the "sweet lady" in special, who had now, with high hopes and a beating heart, fairly entered upon the most perilous portion of her long and perilous journey.

CHAPTER II.

UNDER WAY.

Blanche Bertrand stood upon the deck of the boat, as it slowly glided down the stream, looking back to those from whom she had tearfully parted, perhaps for the last time. She had been repeatedly warned of danger, and was not ignorant of many of the [illegible] though young, brave, [illegible] had secretly felt more than she had shown, while listening to those who, [illegible] her almost as a daughter. She well knew it was no mere trifling journey she had undertaken—that of traveling, with only some two or three attendants, through the long wilderness which lay between the eastern section of Virginia and what was then called the Falls of the Ohio, now the city of Louisville; but she had come of a high-spirited, chivalrous stock—of a descent noted for courage, from the troublous times which drove her persecuted ancestors to Virginia, down to the present; and so, when summoned by the call of her father, to join him in the far wilderness, she had hesitated not a moment to commit herself to the perilous undertaking.

The father of Blanche, Colonel Philip Bertrand, was a native of Virginia, and a descendant of one of the Huguenot refugees, who fled from their native land after the revocation of the edict of Nantz in 1685. He had been an officer of some note during the Revolution—a warm political and personal friend of the author of the Declaration of Independence—and a gentleman who had always stood high in the esteem of his associates and cotemporaries.

Though at one time a man of wealth, Colonel Bertrand had lost much, and suffered much, through British invasion, as already intimated in the preceding chapter; and when, shortly after the close of the war, he had met with a few more serious reverses, he had been fain to accept a grant of land, near the Falls of the Ohio, tendered him by Virginia, which then held jurisdiction over the entire territory now constituting the State of Kentucky.

This grant had decided the Colonel upon seeking his new possessions and building up a new home in the then Far West; and as his wife had insisted on accompanying him on his first tour, he had assented to her desire, on condition that Blanche should be left among her friends, till such time as a place could be prepared which might in some degree be considered a fit abode for one so carefully and tenderly reared.

Blanche would gladly have gone with her parents; but on this point her father had been inexorable—declaring that she would have to remain at the East till he should see proper to send for her; and as he was a man of positive character, and a rigid disciplinarian, the matter had been settled without argument.

Besides his wife, and the half-a-dozen negro servants taken with him, leaving two with Blanche, there was another member of Colonel Bertrand's household, whom it is proper to mention in this connection. We refer to Eugene Fairfax.

This young man, of what in Virginia was considered a good descent, had been left a poor orphan in mere childhood, and been taken in charge by Colonel Bertrand, who had given him a good education, and otherwise treated him as one of the family, rather than as a dependant. Yet being naturally of that same high-spirited nature which characterized those around him, Eugene, as he grew up, had sometimes felt the disparity between himself and the proud and beautiful Blanche. Though for years beneath the same roof, there had never existed anything like intimacy between them. He had looked upon her as the beautiful heiress of a wealthy and distinguished family—she upon him as a humble friend—a dependant, even if a confidant. He had always borne in mind his station in her presence—she had never for a moment seemed to lose sight of her own. And yet, strange as it may seem withal, he had conceived a passion of her in his youth, which had strengthened with his ripening years—and this in spite of his most earnest strivings to the contrary. Not a word tending to reveal this feeling had ever passed his lips; and if Blanche knew of it, it was only through a woman's naturally quick, intuitive perception; and nothing in her conversation or manner had ever shown that she was aware of what on his part she might possibly have considered the height of presumption.

When Colonel Betrand removed to the West Eugene Fairfax, as we have said, accompanied him; and coming of age shortly after, he had accepted the liberal offer of his noble benefactor, to remain with him in the capacity of private secretary and confidential agent. On taking possession of his grant, the Colonel had almost immediately erected a fort, and offered such inducements to settlers as to speedily collect around him quite a little community—of which, as a matter of course, he became the head and chief; and to supply the wants of his own family and others, and increase his gains in a legitimate way, he had opened a store, and had filled it with goods from the Eastern marts, which goods were transported by land over the mountains to the Kanawha, and thence by water to the Falls of Ohio, whence their removal to Fort Bertrand became an easy matter. To purchase and ship these goods, and deliver a package of letters to friends in the East, Eugene had been thrice dispatched—his third commission also extending to the escort of the beautiful heiress, with her servants, to her new home. This last commission had been so far executed, at the time chosen for the opening of our story, as to bring the different parties to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where the reader has seen them already.

[illegible] upon the still, glassy bosom of "the belle of rivers."

With this explanation of the relative positions and purposes of the different parties, and which we considered necessary to a proper understanding of what is to follow, we will forthwith proceed to the action of our eventful story.

Blanche Bertrand, as we have said, stood upon the deck of the boat, looking back at her friends, and occasionally waving her hand, and receiving similar silent tokens of regard in return, till the first abrupt bend in the river shut them entirely from her view; and then, with a long, deep sigh, she glanced over the calm, shining waters of the Ohio, at the dark, heavy, but beautiful forests which lined either shore, and turned to the different faces around her with the air of one who felt ill at ease, and wished for something to divert her thoughts from a sad and gloomy train.

Perceiving her stout, black servant Duke, in conversation with his colored female companion, she called him to her side.

"Well, Miss Blanche?" said the negro, respectfully approaching his mistress, and doffing his hat politely, his smooth, ebony face fairly shining with good humor.

"Did you hear what Uncle William said about the dangers of this voyage?"

"Oh, yes, Miss Blanche—I's heerd ebery one of dem dar obserwations."

"Well, what do you think about what you heard? Were you scared any?"

"Oh no, Miss Blanche—I's neber git skeered none, I doesn't. I's not one of dem dar kind of pussons as gits skeered easy, I isn't."

"But suppose for a moment, Duke, that we should really be attacked by Indians!—what would you do?"

"Oh, dat's a clar case, Miss Blanche," replied Duke, straightening himself up with an air; "clar as de light ob day, dat is. What 'ud dis chile do? Golly hebbens! I'd just stand up and fight 'em, like Marse Philip fit de rBritishers!"

"But if I have been rightly informed, my brave Duke," pursued Blanche, with a mischievous smile, "you were not always noted for courage; for during the time that your Master Philip fought the British, and especially upon any report being made that the latter were near, it is said you were not always to be found; and that when our barn was burned, you made rather a narrow escape from the hay mow; but then perhaps you had stolen thither to get your weapons in order!"

"Well, dar, now, Miss Blanche," returned Duke, hanging his head and looking not a little foolish; "dar, now—don't say nuffin more 'bout dat, kase dat's a clar case, dat is; and I'se a pusson as always has de maggounimity to own up beat when I'm cotched clar, I is. But den you see, Miss Blanche," pursued Duke, rousing up with a more martial air, "I was younger den; and dem dar red-coated Britishers wasn't Injuns, no how; and Injuns am what I 'posed to fight, dey is."

"Well, I only hope you will prove as brave as you talk—for it is more than likely your courage will be put to the test before we reach our destination."

"You doesn't see nuffin, does you, Miss Blanche, to gib you dat dar nogstication?" inquired Duke, glancing rather more uneasily from one shore to the other than seemed quite consistent with the character of one so very courageous.

"Well, I thought I did see something rather suspicious," said Blanche, with a serious air.

"Golly hebbens! what?" cried Duke, his eyes opening to their greatest extension, and his face losing a shade of its midnight hue. Then perceiving a rather mischievous twinkle in the eyes of his mistress, and comprehending at once that she was playing upon his feelings, he instantly recovered himself, and added, in a tone intended to be very dignified and warlike, "Just show me de susperscious objeck, Miss Blanche, and you'll see dar's no flinch in dis chile!"

"Very well, Duke," returned Blanche; "I will take your word for the present. And now go and tell Master Eugene I wish to speak to him."

Eugene, who was below when the message of Blanche reached him, instantly turned on his heel, with a slightly flushed face, and repaired to the deck, where the beautiful heiress received him with her wonted dignified courtesy.

"I have sent for you, Eugene," she said, "to know if you think we really have anything to fear during this voyage. You have made the journey twice, I believe, and ought to know. It is true, you told me something of it before we crossed the mountains; but I confess I paid little heed to it then, and probably should not now have thought of questioning you on the matter, except that the repeated warnings of my relatives at Point Pleasant have made me, in spite of myself, a little uneasy. Not that I by any means intend to play the timid maiden," she added, with a somewhat kindling eye; "but still, where there is danger one likes to know it and be prepared for it; and so I wish you to speak freely, and tell me the worst, without any reserve."

"I believe there is little danger, Miss Blanche—I should say comparatively little—so long as we keep vigilant, and do not venture to approach either shore," replied Eugene. "Many boats and their crews have been captured in descending the Ohio, it is true; two or three have in fact been seized by the savages this Spring, and several others had very narrow escapes; but in every instance, I am inclined to believe, the misfortune has resulted either from negligence and carelessness on the part of the crew, or from their giving ear, as your uncle expressed it, to the most earnest appeals of humanity."

"I do not exactly comprehend the last remark, which you ascribe to my uncle," said Blanche.

"He had reference to what is known on the river as decoys," explained Eugene. "In other words, you must understand, there are a number of white men among the Indians, either renegades or prisoners, who occasionally, either voluntarily or by compulsion, appear upon the banks of the Ohio, hail some passing boat, and most piteously plead to be taken on board, alleging they have just effected their escape from a horrible doom; and it is hard for men, with feeling hearts, to listen to their touching prayers, and refuse to aid them; and in attempting to aid them many have been lost; for often a number of Indians are lying in ambush, to attack the boat the moment it touches the shore; and it not unfrequently happens that the kindly-disposed boatmen and passengers, when not all killed, are forced in turn to act as decoys to others, before being carried into a captivity which generally results in a death of the most agonizing tortures."

"But, since it is so well known that men are thus acting as decoys," said Blanche, "it seems very strange that any party should be so foolish as to give heed to them for a single moment!"

"But you must also understand, Miss Blanche, that these men are not known to be decoys, even when suspected, until too late for the escape of those who have sought in good faith to assist them; for many times the cry for mercy has come from those in the greatest need, and many a deserving fellow has been rescued in this manner. If there were any means of knowing the true from the false, the sad results which so often follow might be avoided on both sides; first, in the boats being able to escape danger—secondly, in those in need receiving due assistance; for, if men have lost their lives by heeding the false appeals for succor, the truly suffering have likewise lost their lives through their abandonment by those who suspected them of treachery."

"I perceive it is not easy to discriminate between the right and wrong in either case," returned Blanche.

"Therein has ever lain the difficulty, with brave, noble-minded men," said Eugene, "though it will certainly not exist on our voyage!"

"Why will it not?" inquired Blanche.

"Because, having one valuable life to preserve, we have resolved not to be turned aside by any human prayer, whether true or false."

"You say one valuable life!" repeated Blanche, with a like emphasis on the numeral; "is there only one then of value aboard this boat?"

"There is certainly one we esteem of more value than all the rest!" bowed Eugene.

"Well, I suppose I must consider myself highly complimented, since it would be the height of affectation on my part to feign ignorance of the party meant!" rejoined the proud beauty, with a look and in a tone so equivocal as to leave some doubt upon the mind of Eugene whether she was pleased or otherwise.

"Perhaps it is less a compliment than a simple statement of fact, that the single life of the sole daughter and heiress of Colonel Bertrand is of more consequence to the world than half-a-dozen lives of persons in more humble conditions," returned Eugene, in a tone and manner which left his own meaning as ambiguous as hers.

Blanche looked at him for a few moments with a strange, searching gaze—a scrutiny which he bore with unchanged countenance, though he felt that she was seeking to read his very soul; and then she said, as if wishing to resume the main subject:

"I trust nothing will happen to put any life in jeopardy, however valuable, or however humble!"

"Such is my most earnest prayer!" replied Eugene; "and I assure you, Miss Blanche, that nothing on my part shall be wanting to insure the safety of all!"

"While looking at yonder beautiful forest, with its green leaves, bright blossoms, and festooning vines," pursued Blanche, after a pause, pointing to the northern shore of the dark, placid river, "it is difficult to realize that murdering savages are lurking in its shadowy depths."

"So like many a human face and form," returned Eugene; "fair and lovely to the view, but concealing a vile and treacherous heart within."

Blanche again turned a quick, searching glance upon the speaker, as if she fancied there might be a hidden meaning in his words; but if such was her surmise, the clear hazel eye met her's too frankly and openly for the suspicion to be verified and retained to his disadvantage; and she forthwith resumed the conversation in a buoyant tone, advancing one idea after another, and dwelling upon each with a poetic fancy that quite astonished and charmed her hearer, to whom she had never seemed to unbend so much before. Then, as if suddenly recollecting herself, she changed the subject abruptly to the voyage, made a few pertinent inquiries, and turned away to descend below, saying as she departed, in a tone of musical sweetness:

"Have a care, Eugene! I trust all to you!"

"And God knows I shall be faithful to the trust!" he murmured, gazing after her retreating form, with an expression which revealed, more clearly than he might have wished, the secret passion which stirred the depths of his inmost being.

The day, which proved a delightful one throughout, passed off without anything occurring worthy of note—Eugene making a careful inspection of the arms and ammunition, seeing that everything was in a proper condition, and taking every precaution to insure the safety of all, and especially of the fair being whom he secretly worshiped, as the ancient idolators might have worshiped the sun, without hope of a reciprocity of feeling.

At night a careful watch was set, the hours of relief being so arranged that nothing might be neglected through weariness; and yet so much did Eugene feel his responsibility, as the head of the little party, that he remained up till near morning, walking to and fro along the deck, and now and then striving to penetrate the dim, starry light, which, along the broad bosom of the still, rolling river, lay heavy and black as a funeral pall.

The night, like the day, however, glided peacefully away, the second morning of what might fairly be called the journey of peril, dawning bright and glorious, and bringing our several voyagers to the deck with renewed animation and buoyancy of spirits.

The second day passed like the first; the third like the second; and when, on the following night, nearly all the different parties retired to rest, with that increased feeling of security which their so far uneventful progress had served to induce, it was little they dreamed of an impending fate more terrible than their darkest fancies had ever conceived.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST PERIL.

Slowly and silently, save the occasional creak, dip, and plash of the steersman's oar, the boat of our voyagers was borne along upon the bosom of the current, on the eventful night alluded to at the close of the preceding chapter. The hour was waxing late, and Eugene was the only one astir except the watch. The night was unusually calm and lovely, and the bright stars, in the soft, blue vault above, were shining clearly down upon the dark, placid river, and upon the great sleeping forests which stretched far away from either shore.

Taking his seat upon the deck, as the different parties retired to rest, Eugene gradually became lost in a pleasing reverie—his eyes occasionally resting upon the bosom of the stream, and occasionally upon its dark, faintly-defined boundaries—and yet with thought so abstract, and gaze so mechanical, as not to note a single object within the range of his vision. His mind was upon Blanche—the proud, the beautiful, the fascinating Blanche—and he was recalling a hundred little trifles of the last few days, putting them together and weighing them in the balance of hope. Was she really the same as she had appeared of old—a being of indifference, dignity, and reserve?—or had time and circumstances brought a slight change?—a change to give him pleasure, if not hope. At times of late he had fancied she was not wholly indifferent to his presence; that, if nothing warmer, she considered him a friend—an intellectual companion who might appreciate a poetic thought and fancy above the material plane; and these times he was recalling with delight—and almost unconsciously drawing a secret augury that he might not have ventured upon in more reasoning moments—when he was suddenly roused, and somewhat startled, by a rough hand being placed upon his shoulder, accompanied by the words, in the gruff voice of the boatman:

"I say, Cap'n, here's trouble!"

"What is the matter, Dick?" inquired Eugene, starting to his feet.

"Don't you see thar's a heavy fog rising, that'll soon kiver us up so thick that we won't be able to tell a white man from a nigger?" replied the boatman—Dick Winter by name—a tall, bony, muscular, athletic specimen of his class.

"Good Heavens! so there is!" exclaimed Eugene, looking off upon the already misty waters. "It must have gathered very suddenly, for all was clear a minute ago."

"Not exactly, Cap'n, for I've watched it thickening for five minutes, anyhow; but then, when a man's asleep, a half hour seems not more'n a minute sometimes."

"But I was not asleep, Dick, returned Eugene.

"A raythe quar wake, then, Cap'n—a deaf wake, by thunder!—for I called you three times afore I shuk you!"

"That is strange!" said Eugene; "but no matter. What is to be done now? This is something I was not prepared for, on such a night as this."

"It looks troublous, Cap'n I'll allow," returned Dick; "but we're in for't, that's sartin, and I s'pose we'll have to make the best on't."

"But what is to be done?—what do you advise?" asked Eugene, in a quick, excited tone, that indicated some degree of alarm.

"Why, ef you warn't so skeered about the young lady, and it warn't so dead agin orders from head-quarters, my plan would be a cl'ar and easy one—I'd jest run over to the Kaintuck shore, and tie up."

"No! no!" said Eugene, positively; "that will never do, Dick—that will never do! I would not think of such a thing for a moment!—we must keep in the current, by all means!"

"Ef we can," rejoined the boatman; "but when it gits so dark as we can't tell one thing from t'other, it'll be powerful hard to do; and ef we don't run agin a bar or bank afore morning, in spite of the best o' us, it'll be the luckiest go that ever I had a hand in. See! Cap'n—its thickening up fast; we can't see eyther bank at all, nor the water nyther; the stars is getting dim, and it looks as if thar war a cloud all round us."

"I see! I see!" returned Eugene, excitedly. "Merciful Heaven! I hope no accident will befall us here! and yet my heart almost misgives me!—for this, I believe, is the most dangerous part of our journey—the vicinity where most of the boats have been captured by the savages."

"It has a bad look, Cap'n, thar's no denying it; and I think the Kaintuck shore, where the brutes is least like to be, is the safest run we can make; but ef we put for that, we'll hev to do it while thar's light enough to see our way, or else we mought find ourselves like a capsized land-turkle—legs up'ard, and no go."

"No! no!" returned Eugene; "it must not be; I tell you we must try to keep the current."

"Then I'll jest ventur' to observe, Cap'n, that it *won't astonish me amazin ef we fetch up smash* at the fust bend."

"At all events, we must do the best we can, and trust the rest to Providence."

"Jest as you say, Cap'n—Dick Winter's one of them as al'ays obeys orders, hit or miss. And thar's one thing sartin, let happen whatsomever may—the red niggers can't see us afore we can them—and ef it comes to the scratch, we're good for a few shots, anyhow."

"Heaven preserve us!" ejaculated Eugene, thinking of Blanche; "I would give up many a bright hope to be insured against this peril! There would be no safety in the Kentucky shore," he pursued, as if weighing the advice of the boatman; "the Indians are often prowling along that shore as well as the other."

"But not quite so like to be," returned Winter, "kase it's not quite so near thar stomping-ground."

"Your advice may be good, Dick," continued Eugene, beginning to pace rapidly to and fro, and watching the gathering and now almost impenetrable mist with an anxiety really painful; "but I dare not take it; for it is not only against the most positive orders of the Colonel, but I also have a presentiment that if we touch the land we are lost."

"Wall, you're cap'n," said Dick, "and it's for you to say. I'll do the best I can, for it's little as I wants to gin the bloody brutes my scalp—to say nothing of the young lady and the boat." Then, after a slight pause, and in a more cheerful tone, probably intended to relieve in some degree the apparent anxiety of his young commander, he added: "It's possible we can keep her afloat; and ef we should happen to strike, it'll be easy pushing off; and it don't foller that thar'll be Injuns thar to pitch into us, eyther. I'll stick to the steering-oar, and try to feel the current, and it's like we'll come out right side up, arter all."

"Fail not to take every precaution you can possibly think of, Dick, and I will call up your companions to aid you."

Saying this, Eugene hastened below, where he found the other boatmen sleeping so soundly as to require considerable effort on his part to wake them. At last, getting them fairly roused, he informed them, almost in a whisper, for he did not care to disturb the others, that a heavy fog had suddenly arisen, and he wished their presence on deck immediately.

"A fog, Cap'n?" exclaimed one, in a tone which indicated that he comprehended the peril with the word.

"Hush!" returned Eugene; "there is no necessity for waking the others, and having a scene. Up! and follow me without a word."

He glided back to the deck, and was almost immediately joined by the boatmen, to whom he briefly made known his hopes and fears.

They thought, like his companion, that the boat would be safest if made fast to an overhanging limb of the Kentucky shore; but frankly admitted that this could not be done without difficulty and danger, and that there was a possibility of keeping the current.

"Then make that possibility a certainty, and it shall be the best night's work you ever performed!" rejoined Eugene, in a quick, excited tone.

"We'll do the best we can, Cap'n," was the response; "but no man can be sartin of the current of this here crooked stream in a foggy night."

For the next half hour there was scarcely a word spoken—the men putting over their long sweeps or oars, and trying, as Dick Winter expressed it, to feel the current—and Eugene pacing steadily to and fro along the deck, and striving in vain to pierce the misty gloom, which had gradually deepened, till not a thing could be perceived above, below or around.

At length, stopping suddenly, he said:

"What success, men? what success?"

"All right, I rekon, Cap'n—leastways as far as we can *see!*" replied one to the right, with a light laugh at his own joke. "Thar's no bottom round on this here side, and that's one good sign. How is't with you, Tom?"

"Haint teched nary once, Seth," replied his companion to the left.

"Cheerily, men—be vigilant—leave nothing undone—and we shall carry her safely through, I do believe!" rejoined Eugene, in a lighter and more animated tone.

Another half-hour passed away, when nearly the same questions were asked and answers given.

"Bravo!" said Eugene, with increased buoyancy of spirits; "if we can carry her safely for an hour, we may for two; and if for two, why not for ten? and less than that will give us back our glorious sun! Be vigilant—be active—leave nothing undone—and when we reach our destination, you shall have cause to remember this night with pleasure, gloomy as it looks now!"

"Ay, ay, Cap'n!" was the cheerful response.

Another long silence followed—the voyagers swiftly drifting down through a misty darkness impenetrable to the eye—when suddenly our young commander, who was standing near the bow, felt the extended branch of an overwhelming limb slightly brush his face. He started with an exclamation of alarm, and at the same moment the boatman on the right called out:

"Quick, here, boys! we're again the shore, as sure as death!"

Then followed a scene of hurried and anxious confusion, the voices of the three boatmen mingling together in loud, quick, excited tones.

"Push off the bow," cried one.

"Quick! altogether, now! over with her!" shouted another.

"The de'il's in it! she's running aground here on a muddy bottom!" almost yelled a third.

Meantime the laden boat was brushing along against projecting bushes and overreaching limbs, and every moment getting more and more entangled; while the long poles and sweeps of the boatmen, as they attempted to push her off, were often plunged, without touching bottom, into what appeared to be a soft, clayey mud, from which they were only extricated by such an outlay of strength as tended still more to draw the clumsy craft upon the bank they wished to avoid. At length, scarcely more than a minute from the first alarm, there was a kind of settling together, as it were, and the boat immediately became fast and immovable.

The fact was announced by Dick Winter, in his characteristic manner—who added, with an oath, that it was just what he expected. For a moment or two a dead silence followed, as if each comprehended that the matter was one to be viewed in a very serious light.

"Why do you pause, men?" almost shouted Eugene. "For God's sake, set to work at once, and get her off! Every moment we remain here is as much as our lives are worth!"

"It's powerful easy to say, 'git her off,' Cap'n," answered Dick; "but I'd jest like to see ary ten men that could do it in a night like this."

"And I'd jest like to *see* anything!" put in the one called Seth, who was ever ready with his joke, let surrounding circumstances be what they might.

"But you will make an effort?" said Eugene. "You surely do not think of sitting quietly down here and waiting for daylight, with, perhaps, the savages in close proximity."

"No, we'll try, Cap'n—we'll do our best, ef it don't come to nothing!" was the response.

"And where are we, do you think?" inquired Eugene, fairly trembling with excitement—not so much through fear on his own account, as because of the danger which, perhaps, menaced the fair Blanche.

"It seems like we're stuck in the mud," replied the voice of Seth.

"Quit your jesting, Harper, and attend to your duty!" rejoined Eugene, in a stern, angry tone.

"I warn't jesting then, Cap'n, replied the boatman, doggedly; I war just stating a right smart fact; and ef anybody knows whar else we is, I'd like em to speak out and 'lighten a feller!"

"I think we're again the north bank of the Ohio," observed Tom.

"That's amazing cl'ar wisdom o' yourn, Harris," rejoined Harper, with an oath; "thundering cl'ar, that is!"

"As cl'ar as yourn, anyhow!" retorted Tom.

"And mine was cl'ar as mud," returned the other. "We war gwine down this here river, and stuck agin the right bank, and you think it's the Ohio side? Why, whar else mought we be!"

"Agin a island, for all you know," growled Tom.

"In Heaven's name!" exclaimed Eugene, excitedly, "cease this jesting and wrangling, and endeavor to get the boat off before it is too late! I employed you for true, earnest, faithful men, and I find you neglecting your duty in the first moments of our greatest peril."

"Cap'n Fairfax," returned Seth Harper, "that arn't so. I'm one o' them as thinks as how a man may as well laugh as cry over what he can't help—but I'll do my duty with any man as ever walked. You tell us to git the boat off o' a muddy bottom, whar she's stuck like a turkle in his shell—and it so dark, too, that we can't see afore nor ahind, and nothing knowed about the lay o' the land and river—and 'spect us to do it as easy as we'd snap pop-corn from our thumbs. That's not reasonous, and goes agin natur'; but whatsomever can be done, we'll do. Come, boys, let's try for a look o' the land."

Saying this, the speaker went below, brought up a light, and held it over the side of the boat—but its reflection was so circumscribed by the dense vapor as to render it of no avail.

"I'll get over the bow, and try to git the lay of the land with my feet," said Tom; and forthwith he set about the not very pleasant undertaking.

At this moment Eugene heard his name pronounced by a voice that seldom failed to excite a peculiar emotion in his breast, and now sent a strange thrill through every nerve; and hastening below, he found Blanche, fully dressed, with a light *in her hand, standing just outside of her cabin,* in the regular passage which led lengthwise through the centre of the boat.

"I have heard something, Eugene," she said; "enough to know that we have met with an accident, but not sufficient to fully comprehend its nature."

"Unfortunately, about an hour and a half ago," replied Eugene, "we suddenly became involved in a dense fog; and in spite of our every precaution and care, we have run aground—it may be against the Ohio shore—it may be against an island—it is so dark we cannot tell. But be not alarmed, Miss Blanche," he hurriedly added; "I trust that we shall soon be afloat again; though, in any event, the darkness is sufficient to conceal us from the savages, even were they in the vicinity."

"I know little of Indians," returned Blanche; "but I have always understood that they are somewhat remarkable for their acuteness of hearing; and if such is the case, there would be no necessity of their being *very* near, to be made acquainted with our locality, judging from the loud voices I heard a few minutes ago."

"I fear we have been rather imprudent," said Eugene, in a deprecating tone; "but in the excitement——"

His words were suddenly cut short by several loud voices of alarm from without, followed by a quick and heavy tramping across the deck; and the next moment Seth Harper and Dick Winter burst into the passage, the former exclaiming:

"We've run plum into a red nigger's nest, Cap'n, and Tom Harris ar' already butchered and scalped!"

And even as he spoke, as if in confirmation of his dreadful intelligence, there arose a series of wild, piercing, demoniacal yells, followed by a dead and ominous silence.

The above is the commencement of this great story, which is now being published in the New-York Ledger. We give this as a sample; but it is only the beginning of this most interesting, and beautiful tale—the balance, or continuation of it, can only be found in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, for which the most popular writers in the country contribute, and which can be found at all the stores throughout the city and country, where papers are sold. Remember and ask for the New-York Ledger of May 22, and in it you will get the continuation of the story from where it leaves off here. If you cannot get a copy from any news office, the publishers of the Ledger will mail you a copy on the receipt of five cents.

The Ledger is mailed to subscribers at $2 a year, or two copies for $3. Address your letters to ROBERT BONNER, publisher, New-York. It is the handsomest and best family paper in the country, elegantly illustrated, and characterized by a high moral tone.

The story is, of itself alone, worth the price of the Ledger. To peruse the history of the lovely heroine, Blanche Bertrand, and all the strange and absorbing particulars connected therewith will be a treat for all who take the trouble to get the Ledger.

Hon. Thomas L. Clingman—The new Senator from North Carolina.

From the Washington Union.

It affords us pleasure to announce the fact that this gentleman has been appointed a Senator of the United States from North Carolina, in place of the Honorable ASA BIGGS. Though still a young man, Mr. CLINGMAN has won a national reputation as a politician and statesman. He was born, in the County of Surry, in North Carolina, a region inhabited by an industrious, hardy, and high-minded population. In his person are combined the elements of a German, Norman-French, and a Scotch ancestry, whose names and deeds are identified with the patriotic struggles of the American Revolution. His grandfather, after having fought in many of the battles in the Carolinas, finally fell into the hands of the British, as a prisoner of war, at the surrender of Charleston; while his mother's grandfather, the Rev. Mr. PATILLO, a famous Presbyterian minister, was a member of the first Provisional Congress of North Carolina. Mr. CLINGMAN commenced his classical studies under private instructions; and afterwards entered Chapel Hill University as a sophomore, whence he graduated with the highest honors of his class—having been reported to the faculty by each professor in the institution as the best scholar in his department. After leaving Chapel Hill he entered with energy upon the study of law, and in a short time mastered the elementary principles of legal jurisprudence; but just as he was about to enter upon the practice of his profession, the people of his native Surry elected him to the commons of the State, where he at once took a leading part in public affairs.

On his retirement from the Legislature in 1836, Mr. CLINGMAN removed his residence to Ashville, in Buncombe County, where he still resides as its most prominent citizen. Having already won a reputation for boldness and ability as a speaker, having especially, in a debate at Columbia, S. C., with Colonel MEMMINGER, of that State, made a very successful hit, he was soon after nominated and elected by a large vote to a seat in the State Senate of North Carolina. During his term as State Senator he proposed several important measures, and participated in every important debate. In 1843 Mr. CLINGMAN was elected to Congress, his rival candidate having been no less a personage than the Hon. JAMES GRAHAM; and from the period of his election to Congress down to the present time his name has been familiar in the national metropolis. With the exception of one term, when he was defeated by a party trick, he has been a member of the House of Representatives ever since his *first election—a period of about thirteen years.* During this time he has been on one or two occasions spoken of as the most proper person to represent his State in the United States Senate, and we are glad to know that the wishes of his numerous *friends* have now been realized. Whatever may be said *of his* future career, one thing is certain, that he has been and *is now doing all that an ambitious and faithful* public servant can do to merit the highest honors of *the statesman. In his seat on the floor of Congress* as a representative, he has taken an interest in all the important questions of the day, and as a member for many years, and more recently as the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, he has acquitted himself with ability.

Mr. CLINGMAN, though so long identified with politics, acting always an important part, has not neglected the pursuits of literature and science. He has made himself acquainted with the soil, climate and manifold capabilities of his section of North Carolina; and from time to time has given to the world the result of his observations upon these subjects. He has made important contributions to the sciences of geology and mineralogy, his name frequently appearing in *Silliman's Journal*, in connection with those of Silliman, Shepard, Dana, Guyot and others, as one who has brought to light many interesting facts connected with the mountains of North Carolina, the highest peak of which it was his good fortune first to explore and measure, and which now very properly bears his name.

We thus introduce to the country a new Senator of the United States, a man of ability and great usefulness, whose capacities and experience fit him for almost every department of public business—one who, we doubt not, will adorn the high position to which he has been promoted.

Good News from Florida.

From the Tampa Peninsular.

On the arrival of the United States steamer *Gray Cloud*, from Fort Myers, we have, through the kindness of Major MCKINSTRY, been furnished with the following gratifying intelligence:

General BILLY BOWLEGS and staff, consisting of his principal war-chiefs, viz., ASSINWAR, OLEWAH-TEE-TUSKEE-NUGGEE, FOOSHADO, (BILLY's father-in-law,) ASSINWAR, (son of the above,) NOKUSHADJO, Inspector and generalissimo of the Indian army, with thirty-three warriors and eighty women and children, are now in at Fort Myers, and willing to emigrate.

A party, consisting of a portion of the Indian delegation, with a few of BILLY's warriors, left on the 24th in the steamer *Ranger* down the southern coast in pursuit of BILLY's boat party. It is presumed they are ere this at Fort Myers.

On the same day a party of sixteen, under HALLECK TUSKENUGGEE, left for the Cypress, accompanied by Col. RUTHERFORD, for a final interview with old SAM JONES. On the return of these two parties to Fort Myers, about the 5th of May next, Col. RECTOR will depart for the West.

This party of Indians, including forty-six women and children at Egmont Key, without enumerating any that may arrive with the delegation now out will number 157, including Major RECTOR's count, 206 a very good cargo of redskins for the *Gray Cloud*.

MURDER IN NORFOLK BY SAILORS FROM THE U. S. BRIG BAINBRIDGE.—On the 6th, at Norfolk, Virginia, a young man, named THOMAS BURKE, was killed by two sailors, named JAMES F. MARTIN and WILLIAM PRICE, from the United States brig *Bainbridge*, who were on shore engaged in a debauch. The murdered man was much thought of in the city, and was of great service in the epidemic of 1855, as an employe of the Howard Association, working hard day and night. At one time it was feared the people would take the law into their own hands, in indignation at the murderers, but no violence was done save to the persons of two sailors from the *Bainbridge*, who were reported to have stated that BURKE was served right. They were brutally beaten, and it seems through a misunderstanding, as one of the parties asserted that he was "*an old friend of* BURKE."

The Episcopal clergy of Philadelphia have addressed a letter of condolence to the family of the late Rev. Dudley Tyng.

PERSONAL.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE UNdersigned are satisfied, that LEWIS FRANK and SIGMUND FRANK have not been guilty of a conspiracy to defraud us as we first supposed, and we therefore cheerfully withdraw such charge so made by us against them, and we further certify that we exonerate LEWIS FRANK, and have full confidence in his integrity.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 12, 1858.

C. WARSHING & BROTHER.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE overcoat from the hall of No. 46 Lafayette-place, will return the papers found in it, by mail or otherwise, he will be welcome to the overcoat, and no questions asked. The papers are of no value to any one but the owner.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S Rights Convention will be held at Mozart Hall, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW. Sessions to commence at 10 A. M., and 2½ and 7½ P. M. The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Ernestine L. Rose, Wendell Phillips, George W. Curtis, the Rev. T. W. Higginson, W. L. Garrison, Francis D. Gage, Mary F. Davis, Sarah Grimpae, and others will address the several sessions. An able review of the origin of the movement in behalf of Woman, written by E. Cady Stanton, will be read at this morning's session, followed by addresses. The Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, Rev. T. W. Higginson and others will speak at the P. M. session; Wendell Phillips, Ernestine L. Rose, and others at the evening session.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the American Temperance Union will be celebrated THIS EVENING, at the Puritan Church, on Union-square. In absence of the President, a Vice-President, the Rev. Dr. TYNG, will take the Chair at the conclusion of the prayer-meeting, precisely 8 o'clock. An abstract of the annual report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, and addresses will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. TYNG, the Rev. Dr. J. T. PECK, of New-York; EDWIN THOMPSON, Esq., of Boston, H. C. HAY, Esq., of Glens' Falls; the Rev. Mr. SCHNEIDER, Missionary of Aintab; and PETER SINCLAIR, Esq. A season of unusual interest is expected.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—THERE WILL BE Divine service THIS AFTERNOON, (Ascension day,) in the Chapel of the Hospital, when the Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D. D., will preach, and a collection will be made towards the current expenses of the Institution. Service to commence at 4 o'clock.

UNION PRAYER MEETINGS AT STUYVESANT Institute, No. 659 Broadway, at 5 o'clock P. M. EVERY DAY. BENJ. F. MANIERRE, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, will preside THIS AFTERNOON. Strangers are invited to attend.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A LADY WILL SELL A MOST MAGNIFICENT rosewood piano-forte, and stool, full 7-octave, scolloped keys, large round corners, full iron frame, beautifully ornamented, carved lyre and fret desk, splendid round tone, with 3 years' guarantee from responsible City makers, cost $400, for nearly half its value. Call at the owner's residence, No. 149 Wooster-st., near Houston.

AN ELEGANT GRAND DIAGONAL 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano, carved legs and case, four round corners, finished back and front the same, full, brilliant tone, made by one of the best makers and warranted, cost $600, been used a few months; will be sold at a great sacrifice for cash. Inquire at No. 141 9th-st.

A RARE CHANCE TO GET A BARGAIN in new and old Pianos of superior tone and in good condition. Apply to JAMES VAN RIPER, No. 156 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

AGRICULTURAL, &C.

FLOWERING SHRUBS, PLANTS AND evergreens, suitable for gardens in assortments for $10 to $20, will be sent to any place designated. Apply, by mail or otherwise. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing Long Island.

DRY GOODS.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

We have now on exhibition
The largest and most perfect assortment of
ELEGANT MANTILLAS
AND SUMMER CLOTH CLOAKS
To be seen in the City.

We have reduced in price the entire balance of our unrivaled
SHAWL STOCK.

Our French Millinery Department is full of elegant novelties in
PARIS BONNETS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.

As our large establishment is devoted to these three departments, the extent, style and variety in each is unequaled in the United States.

5,000 French Lace Points and Mantillas just received.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO PURCHASERS OF DRY GOODS.

The assignees of G. B. WILLIAMS & CO. have hired the store lately occupied by G. BULPIN,
No. 361 Broadway,

For two weeks only, for the purpose of retailing the balance of the stock of Dry Goods removed from No. 415 Broadway, together with which will be offered between three and four thousand new and beautiful
SPRING MANTILLAS.

The whole at far below former prices, and perfectly regardless of the cost of production or importation.

C. G. HOOK,
One of the Assignees.

G. B. WILLIAMS' ASSIGNEES,
Will sell the balance of the Stock
At No. 361 Broadway,
FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY,
During which time,
The public will have the opportunity of buying the greatest bargains in DRY GOODS ever offered.
C. G. HOOK, Assignee.

ANOTHER GREAT SACRIFICE
OF
RICH SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON,
WITH A GREAT
REDUCTION IN PRICES!
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer, on MONDAY, May 10,
THEIR WHOLE STOCK
OF
RICH DRESS GOODS,
at an actual reduction of
25 PER CENT ON THE ORIGINAL COST.
This stock of Silks comprises
RICH ROBES A QUILLE, at $16,
Actual cost $25.
RICH ROBES A VOLANTS, at $12,
Actual cost, $18.
RICH BAYADERE GLACE SILKS, at 6s.,
Actual cost $1 13.
RICH CHENE STRIPE SILKS, at $1,
Actual cost $1 37.
RICH FRENCH FOULARD, wide, at 4s. 6d.,
Actual cost 75 cents.
INDIA FOULARD SILKS, at 4s.
RICH BLACK STELLA SHAWLS,
From $2 50 to $8.
WHITE CRAPE SHAWLS, (in every variety,)
For Traveling Dresses.
RICH BAYADERE MUSLIN DE CHENE.
RICH BAREGE DE LAINES, at 1s. per yard,
Actual cost, 25 cents.
RICH FRENCH PRINTS, at 1s. 6d. per yard,
Actual cost 31 cents.
ALSO,
a splendid assortment of
RICH LACE CURTAINS, at $6 per pair,
Actual cost, $10.
RICH MUSLIN DRAPERY, at 1s. per yard.
TO HOUSEKEEPERS
we offer extraordinary inducements.
ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, 11-4 wide, at 1s. 6d.,
Actual cost, 31 cents.
ENGLISH LONG CLOTH, at 6¼ cents per yard.
RICH SATIN DAMASK DIAPER, 8-4 wide,
at 50 cents per yard, cost 90 cents.
FINE LINEN DIAPER, at 25 cents per yard.
DOMESTIC COTTONS,
of every description.
25 PER CENT BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

THE GENTS' AND BOYS'
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR,
Is replete with fresh importations from Paris and London, embracing SILK SKIRTS and DRAWERS, Linen, Muslin and Marseilles SHIRTS, ready made and made to order; Zephyr UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS; TIES, STOCKS, GLOVES, COLLARS, HOSIERY, ROBES De CHAMBRE, and every other article necessary for a gents' wardrobe.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

BOYS' CLOTHING FOR SPRING,
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
An elegant variety of styles in Dress and School suits, for Boys of all ages.
BRAIDED JACKETS, equal to embroidery, for children from five to eight years of age, designed by Isleton.
SPRING SACQUES,
SPRING SUITS,
SPRING TALMAS,
Elegant styles and perfect fits.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, LACES, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c.—E. BROWN has removed to the new building No. 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., with a choice assortment of the above goods, and at prices as low as any store in the City.

$150 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S WEARing apparel wanted, to be paid for in board and tuition, at a first-class seminary, where especial advantages are given to young ladies preparing to teach and gentlemen fitting for college. For particulars, call on, or address, room No. 168 International Hotel No. 367 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REGULAR NOMINATIONS FOR 1858.
For President.
HENRY L. PIERSON, Jr. .... with Pierson & Co.
For Vice-President.
JOSEPH F. HANFORD .... with Martin & Lawson.
For Corresponding Secretary.
CHARLES M. CATLIN .... with Pouvert & Co.
For Recording Secretary.
HENRY E. RUSSELL .... with Russell & Erwin Manf. Co.
For Treasurer.
ROSCOE H. CHANNING .... with Corn Exchange Bank.
For Directors.
CHARLES T. ADEE .... with James Wild, Jr., & Co.
WM. H. WICKHAM .... with Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD .... with John Livingston.
WM. M. PURDY .... with Grinnell, Minturn & Co.
A. LEE WARD .... with Struver, Kohl & Co.
CHARLES SPROULS .... with Wilson G. Hunt & Co.
JAMES E. BOYD .... with Boyd & Hincken.

At a meeting of the members of this Association, held at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 11th May, the above ticket was unanimously nominated and ordered to be published.
BENJ. PRICE, Chairman.
J. H. DOW, Secretary.
Election on TUESDAY, May 18, from 8 A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

EIGHTH PRECINCT STATION-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

AT A MEETING OF THE EIGHTH Ward Police Military Association, held at the Station-house, this day, the following resolution was passed by a unanimous vote of the Company:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Company are due and are hereby tendered to the members of the First, Second and Third Police Precincts, of the city of Brooklyn, for their kind and generous reception of us on our visit to their city, on the 10th ult.; also, for the liberal supply of refreshments served up to us on our arrival at Gothic Hall, after a long and fatiguing march through the city of Brooklyn; our thanks are also due to his Honor Mayor Powell, of Brooklyn, for the manner in which he received and reviewed us at the City Hall; and, also, (though last, not the least) our thanks are most sincerely tendered to Commissioner Stranahan and his kind lady, for the manner in which they received us at their residence, in the city of Brooklyn.

Resolved, That the above be published in the Brooklyn *Eagle* and New-York *Times*, *Tribune* and *Express*.

C. S. TURNBULL, Captain.
JOHN QUIN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE EIGHTH WARD Republican Association, held on Monday evening, May 10, 1858, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, This Association has received with profound sensibility the annunciation of the death of EUGENE C. HALSEY, who has been a highly esteemed member of this Association since its organization; therefore,

Resolved, That while we mourn the loss of a member so true and faithful to the principles of our Party, we deeply sympathize with the afflicted family on their bereavement, and in this mournful event we recognize the hand of a wise Providence, in removing one whose name will be cherished, and whose loss is deeply deplored.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *Tribune* and *Times* and a copy, signed by the officers, be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

WILLIAM H. ALBERTSON, President.
JOHN J. SHAW, }
WM. A. PATTERSON, } Secretaries.

SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.—PRICES REDUCED.—Singer Sewing-machine Needles, Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine Needles.—Sewing-machine needles of every description constantly on hand or made to order by BARTLETT & CO., Needle manufacturers, office and salesroom No. 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York. Sold wholesale and retail. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

A LADY IN GOOD STANDING, HAVING met with losses during the past Winter, and finding herself in very embarrassed circumstances, desires to meet with a kind and noble-hearted gentleman who would loan her a moderate sum, for which security shall be given. None but those who are sincere—not curious—need answer. Address Mrs. V. L. MARTELLE, General Post-Office.

WIRE
WINDOW-SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
Made by
LEE & CO.,
No. 309 Bleecker-st.

ENGLISH SOLES AND MUTTON FOR DINNER TO-DAY—SALMON TO-MORROW.—For sale, English and Welsh Mutton, Hams, Bacon, Stilton, Cheshire and Gloster Cheese, Sprats, Herrings, &c.
RICHARDSON & BAYTER, Chop and Steak House, No. 120 Water and No. 34 Wall sts. 15 gallons family ale delivered for $4 50.

MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO—BUT, TO obtain money, if in business, you must keep yourself before the public. To do this effectually, and at a trifling cost, compared to the benefit to be received, call at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S Printing Office, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau sts.

THE CHEAPEST AND MOST CONVENIENT SUMMER COOKING.—DEMOREST'S Magic Gas Stoves. Prices 75c., $1 and $2. Sold at all the principal hardware and house furnishing stores. The only perfect and reliable gas stove ever introduced.

WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, A RESPECTABLE lady, who is in good circumstances, to adopt a boy six months old. Address J. J. H., *Times* Office, informing where an interview can be had.

TO LET.

TO LET—AT FORT [illegible]—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE lately occupied by the subscriber. It has thirteen rooms, with [illegible] bathroom, &c.; elegantly situated [illegible] commanding a beautiful view [illegible] one acre of ground, flower garden, kitchen garden, stables, &c. The whole in excellent order for immediate occupancy. Apply to G. P. PUTNAM, No. 506 Broadway, up stairs, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHEAP RENT IN BROOKLYN.—THE beautiful three-story English basement brick house No. 206 Carlton-av. Philadelphia front, 12-inch walls, in good order and pleasant location, [illegible] from cars to Fulton Ferry. Range and gas fixtures complete. Will be rented to a good tenant for [illegible]. Inquire of J. DAVENPORT, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE No. 118 East 21st-st., nearly opposite Gramercy Park; suitable for a small family; rent moderate. Apply to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF THE NEW BUILDING No. 16 Beekman-st. They are convenient, [illegible] and well-lighted. Apply at No. 16 Beekman-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

PRIVATE SALE—NO. 28 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—The elegant house No. 28 Lafayette-place, one of the most perfect private residences in the City, with large stables, coach-house, &c., &c.

The house is 31 feet 8 inches front, by 120 feet [illegible] inches in depth.

The lot 31 feet 8 inches front, 63 feet 8 inches rear, by 180 feet on one line, and 214 feet 2 inches on the other, with carriage outlet of 20 feet to the Bowery. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH & CO., No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 31 MADISON-AVENUE, FOUR-story brown-stone front house, 25x60. Apply to J. B. GLENTWORTH & CO., No. 3 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL TWO-story brick front cottage, No. 11 East [illegible], near Court-st. Apply to WM. MACKEY, No. 227 Fulton-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF land, one mile west of the Hudson River, opposite 60th-st. Being so close to the City, and in constant and easy communication with it by stages, railroad and different ferries, it would be a very convenient place for a gentleman's residence, and, on account of the growth of New-York, the surplus population of which begins already to approach and surround it, prove a very profitable investment in future. The situation, according to [illegible], is perfectly healthy, and commands a most beautiful and extended view. There is also a large orchard on the place. Aliens can hold property there fully as well as native born citizens. The taxes are low. Apply to H. SONN, proprietor, No. 61 Nassau-st., third floor.

FOR SALE LOW—THE RESIDENCE, WITH grounds attached, of J. B. Waterbury, in Stamford, Conn. The house is large, first class, modern-built, with 14 spacious finished rooms. The grounds, about [illegible] acres, are neatly laid out with an excellent garden. The place has a never-failing supply of pure water, and, for beauty and health, the location is unsurpassed in New England, and well worthy the attention of gentlemen from New-York. Price $9,000. More land adjoining will be sold at a reasonable rate, if wanted. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire on the premises.
J. B. WATERBURY.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURnished, at Chatham, New-Jersey, near the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad. For particulars, apply to W. H. FIELD, on the premises, or to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 163 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY HOUSE WANTED—TO PURchase or rent, (furnished preferred,) with from 2 to 20 acres of land, carriage-house, &c. Address, with full particulars, as to location, size of house, price, &c., Box No. 2 297, Post-Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A DELIGHTful country residence, 6 acres, genteel house and outbuildings, with an abundance of choice fruits, pleasantly located, and of convenient access hourly through the day. CHARLES A. SHERMAN, No. 58 Exchange-place.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A HOUSE and lot, pleasantly situated in the village of Hyde Park, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depot. A great variety of fruit and shade trees on the premises. Apply to TIFFANY & MANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT PORT RICHMOND, STATEN Island, pleasantly situated—A house and lot, [illegible] 39 feet by 27 feet six inches, two-story, [illegible]; lot half an acre, with carriage house and stable. Terms easy. Apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH.

WANTED—TO HIRE FOR THE SUMMER months, a house in the vicinity of Irvington, Dobbs Ferry or Tarrytown. Any person having one will please address M., Box No. 1,354 Post-Office, stating terms, location, &c.

FARMS FOR SALE.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO RETAIL MERCHANTS.—Wanted to exchange, a good farm and town property, in one of the most promising points in Southern Minnesota, for a stock of goods, adapted for country trade, or will exchange and enter into co-partnership with a responsible party at Blue Lake City, Dodge County, Minnesota. Address Postmaster, as above. Refers to W. H. Gilbert, No. 365 Broadway, New-York.

$300 ONLY FOR 20 ACRES OF PRODUCTIVE farming land, (loam soil,) free from stone or swamps, 41 miles from New-York, on Long Island, with railroad accommodation twice daily; terms easy, and possession given immediately. Apply to E. A. BUNCE, No. 219 Broadway, room No. 2.

FINANCIAL.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES' SIX PER CENT JOINT BONDS.—Loan of 1883. [illegible] coupons payable June and December.

The undersigned is authorized to receive proposals for the above loans in sums to suit applicants.

The enormous wealth and resources of these Corporations, their unrivaled credit at home and abroad, and their high standard of management [illegible] New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, combine to [illegible] and to none in this country, while their revenues and traffic are increasing annually.

The existing funded debt is held principally in Europe, where the five and six per cent. loans command par, and remain principally with the original purchasers.

No security, whether corporate, municipal, State or Federal, can be superior to the combined obligations of these Companies, which have passed through the financial vicissitudes of more than a quarter of a century, [illegible].

The opportunity is now presented to secure a safe investment upon favorable terms, such as may not again occur. The semi-annual coupons mature on the first day of June.
JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY,
New-York, Thursday, May 6, 1858.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the right to subscribe to the preferred Stock [illegible] the 31st inst. On or before that day those who wish to avail of the privilege will pay [illegible], and on or before the [illegible] day of June next a further payment of [illegible] will be required.

On the payment of [illegible] per Share, Certificates of Preferred Stock will be issued.

Any stockholder [illegible] the sum paid, at the rate of 6 per cent per annum [illegible].

Copies of the Report, showing the condition of the Company, made by the Committee appointed at the Stockholders' meeting, on the 15th of April, can be had at this office.
EDWARD F. LOOMIS, Sec.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION,
No. 38 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 12, 1858.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BANK Department having examined the assets of this Bank according to law, and fixed the value of [illegible] and above all its liabilities [illegible] thirteen thousand dollars [illegible]; the [illegible] shares is accordingly reduced to [illegible] ($12 50) each. Stockholders will please present their scrip at this office and receive new certificates made to conform to the above.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, May 11, 1858.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the [illegible] day of May, inst., until which time the transfer books are closed.
E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

CITY OF ST. PAUL TWELVE PER CENT. Coupon Bonds, issued for municipal purposes, (secure,) coupons payable February and August, at Metropolitan Bank. The State of Minnesota having been admitted to the Union renders these Bonds equal to any municipal securities in the market. The balance of $20,000 for sale by JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage, on Improved City property, in sums of $2,500 and upwards. Apply at No. [illegible] Wall-st., room No. 23.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS.

RECEIVED, THE LATEST EDITIONS—JULIA KAVANAGH'S Great Work—ADELE, three volumes in one, 12mo., 576 pp., price $1 25. [illegible] 12mo., $1 25; and TWO COUSINS, [illegible] WARD, 384 pp. 12mo., $1 [illegible]. QUAKER SOLDIER, $1 25. THREE BEAUTIES, by Mrs. Southworth, $1 25. MAGICIAN'S OWN BOOK, 12mo., $1. SPURGEON'S FOURTH SERIES OF SERMONS, 12mo., $1. [illegible] PULPIT, a Memorial Volume of Sermons, [illegible] the Revival of 1858, 12mo., $1. [illegible] large 12mo., $1. In Press—VIOLA, [illegible] TRIUMPH OF LOVE AND FAITH, a work of startling interest, 12mo. Illustrated, $1. For sale by EVANS & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

A gift with every book, varying in value from 50c. to $100.

MEDICAL.

DR. WARD'S [illegible] afflicted and disappointed [illegible] trial. [illegible] lifetime, are soon and treated by him every day [illegible] with those who have contracted [illegible] equivalent for your money, and what is rarely [illegible] a sure cure. [illegible] Office No. 207 Canal-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

DR. CORBETT, OF NO. 19 DUANE-ST., member of the New-York University, may be consulted privately, [illegible] with a physician of experience. Charges moderate.

INTO THE NIGHT.

BY WILLIE E. PABOR.

Into the night the lady goes,
Into the night, the solemn night;
Her white veil on the night-wind flows,
Her face is mantled with affright,
And like a woman wild she goes
Into the night, into the night.

Her steps are down secluded ways
To yonder churchyard, and among
The tombs she wanders, and she prays
A prayer she says she learned when young;
And now she walks about and says
That prayer the solemn mounds among.

O what is in the lady's heart;
And what is in the lady's heart;
How many passions are at strife,
How many try to tear apart
The pages of that lady's life!
The record of that lady's heart!

If she should seal her eyes so brown,
If she should tie her lily hands,
She still would pass beyond the town
To where an humble tombstone stands,
And lay her beating bosom down,
And kiss the dark and stained sands.

For in the years now dead and gone
She bade a lover true depart:
She with a look of bitter scorn
Pressed 'neath her feet a faithful heart,
And over that crushed heart was borne
At altar base to act her part.

Now through the night the lady speeds,
And those who listen hear her cry,
As at her lover's tomb she pleads
With his dead heart to let her die;
But her wild prayer he never heeds,
Nor to her pleading gives reply.

GRACE AUDLEY'S VOW.

BY MARY C. VAUGHAN.

"Grace, I am dying! Come, nearer, daughter, that I may speak to you, with the little strength that remains, my parting words. It is hard, hard to leave my unprotected children to struggle alone amid the vicissitudes of life."

"Oh, mother, mother, do not speak such terrible words. You will not leave us. God who is kind and merciful——"

"His will be done, my darling—" the mother's feeble voice, in solemn tones, interrupted the wild, passionate utterances of her child. "Know you not, Grace, that he doeth all things well?" Even in this solemn hour, as I stand upon the verge of the dark river, with earth and all its hopes, joys, fears and cares behind me—all but the separation from my darlings past forever, my soul acknowledges the great, central truth of God's love. Be calm, my child, and listen to your dying mother."

By a mighty effort the young girl controlled her sobs, wiped the streaming tears from her pale cheeks, and kneeling beside her mother's couch, with her fond arms encircling that dying form, she prepared to listen in silence.

After a moment of painful thought, that, spite of the spiritual exaltation with which she looked upon her approaching change, would obtrude in that parting hour, the dying woman spoke.

Her first words were only some necessary directions in relation to wordly matters, clear, simple, distinct, and perfectly comprehended.

"I leave you one great charge, my Grace," the mother added; "your blind sister, a sacred legacy of care and sacrifice—your blind sister, Alice. Since I have known that I must die, my children have occupied my thoughts even more, perhaps, than they ought. I leave you both a competence, Grace, and that will lighten your own burdens greatly. But Alice is feeble and sensitive, exacting and requiring constant care and attendance. Grace, it is a great sacrifice that I demand of you—no less than your promise that you will never entrust Alice to any other guardianship than your own; never assume any duties that will conflict with those you owe her. Do you promise?"

"Willingly, my mother; oh, how willingly."

"But do you comprehend all that this promise involves, my child? The complete isolation from all domestic ties; the barrenness of a life without love; the devotion to an object which can return so little for all the mighty dower of kindness bestowed—do you comprehend all these sacrifices?"

"Mother, I love only you and Alice! Her I receive as your sacred legacy. I am content; and here, before God, in this solemn hour, I register my promise to devote my life to my blind sister, even as you have said; and while we both live, none shall come between me and the fulfillment of my vow. Do you hear me, mother, dear?"

"I hear, and thank you, beloved child. You have lifted a mighty burden from my dying heart. Kiss me once more, and then call Alice."

Kissing her mother's pallid cheek, Grace Audley laid her gently down upon her pillows, and went silently from the room. In a few moments she returned, leading by the hand a weeping child, who, groping her way with the uncertain step that painfully indicated her malady, approached the bed.

Alice Audley flung herself with a cry of agony upon her mother's bosom, while tears streamed from her sightless eyes, and rolled down her wan cheeks. She had just learned that her mother was dying, and that the parting which she had never before deemed possible, was close at hand. Her agony was most pitiful to behold. She had no power to listen calmly to the solemn parting words of her beloved parent; but presently, quite overcome with grief, and almost fainting, she was borne from the room in the arms of her patient, self-sacrificing, elder sister.

Ere many hours had passed, Grace Audley stood beside the pale, cold form of her dead mother, and realized the deep desolation of her orphanhood. Except her blind sister Alice, a helpless charge upon her own youthful inexperience, she was utterly alone, far from her native land, and the friends of her infancy. But this very charge, and the solemn words by which her mother had bound her to a lifelong fulfilment of its duties, seemed in this sad hour, to give her the needed strength. Kneeling there beside the still form of the dead, she renewed her vow, and besought guidance and support in the path that lay before her, from Him whose promises never fail—the Father of the fatherless.

Then, from out the silent presence of death, she stole to the bedside of her sister, who lay sobbing and moaning in the extremity of her fearful grief, and the darkness that shrouded her young life. And the little one was comforted as she felt those dear arms twine softly around her, and heard the loving words of consolation whispered in her ear by the beloved voice, and she sank to sleep, her sorrow all forgotten, with her head pillowed on that bosom whose deeper grief she little comprehended.

The Audleys were rich but friendless. The orphan girls, when they returned from laying their mother in the grave, knew that the broad ocean rolled between them and all their kindred. There were but two persons to whom Grace could turn for counsel—the clergyman of the parish, whose voice had just pronounced the burial-service at her mother's grave, and the eminent lawyer, by whom, since her husband's death, the widow's affairs had all been managed. And these two had been named the guardians of her children.

For a few days these gentlemen were busily employed in examining the late Mrs. Audley's papers, and arranging the affairs of their joint trust. During these days Mr. Whyte was a guest at the parsonage, but no sooner was the business ended than he hurried away to his city home.

Before he went, however, the kind-hearted, bustling man found time to say a few words of cheerful import to the orphans.

"You are looking pale, Miss Audley," he said, "and worn. Don't fret, or let your burdens of sorrow and care weigh you down. You would not wish your mother's return to sufferings such as she endured in her last days. You are young yet, and though the burden that is laid upon you is heavy, you must bear it with the elasticity that belongs to your years. I hope to see you looking well and cheerful when I come down a little before christmas. And then you must be ready to return with me to the city, and pay Mrs. Whyte a visit. There is a wonderful new doctor just arrived, with diplomas from all the societies, and orders from all the sovereigns of Europe. I shall see if he can do anything for Alice, and if so you must bring her to be put under his care."

"You are very, very kind, Mr. Whyte," Grace answered, gratefully, "but I cannot think of leaving home this Winter, unless for Alice's sake. Mamma, you know, consulted the best physicians [illegible] but if this one can be of any service I shall [illegible] of myself, but come at once."

"Well, well, my dear, we shall see. If we can bring light to those pretty eyes once more, nothing will be too great a sacrifice. I shall see the doctor at once, and if his answer is favorable will tell Mrs. Whyte to make the needful preparations for you. So keep your mind in the hope of the child's restoration."

So saying, and bidding his youthful wards a kindly farewell, Mr. Whyte hurried away to the station.

Very lonely and sad were the days that followed. Every object [illegible] her home continually reminded Grace [illegible] mother—there were the dresses [illegible] the book she last read, the chair [illegible] the piano-forte and harp which [illegible] sweet music to her touch. [illegible] reminded Grace of her great loss. But, for the sake of the blind child, she resolutely suppressed all signs of outward grief, and bent herself to the task of consoling and attending the little helpless creature to whom she had bound her life. And thus commenced her long years of sacrifice.

Ere long came a letter from Mr. Whyte announcing that the new physician expressed himself favorably in regard to the child's case, and that he would see and pronounce an opinion upon it. And Grace gladly commenced her preparations for removal to the city.

The week preceding Christmas brought Mr. Whyte, as usual cheery and bustling, and Alice, who was very fond of him, said she fancied him just like the sunlight that she had never seen. He hurried the preparations of the sisters, and on Christmas Eve Grace found herself established, with Alice and their old nurse, in the comfortable apartments prepared for them by Mrs. Whyte.

Mrs. Whyte was a quiet, gentle woman, the very opposite in manner of her bustling husband, but of a kindly disposition that mated his own. She was rejoiced to welcome the orphan girls to her home. Their coming seemed to fill a void in the large, silent rooms, and partly in her own heart, long ago left desolate by the death of her only child. Cecilia Whyte had died just at the verge of lovely womanhood, the victim of a slight cold taken at school, and neglected, until her parents, summoned at last, only arrived to stand hopelessly and grief-stricken beside her dying bed. Ever since the desolate mother had dearly loved young girls for the lost one's sake.

Leading the shy, trembling Alice by the hand, Grace descended to dinner on the evening of her arrival. She had expected to meet no one but Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, and was therefore surprised to see a third party added to the group which she had left a few minutes previously in the parlor.

Mrs. Whyte came forward to receive her guests, and introduced them to her nephew, Mr. Hugh Melville. As Mr. Melville bowed to her, and gently took the little hand Alice presented, (the blind girl's form of salutation,) Grace found time to look at him; and many times during the meal that followed, while he sat opposite her at table, her eye rested upon his fine face.

A face not regularly handsome, indeed with scarce a feature that would bear critical inspection, but one illuminated from within by a soul so noble, and bright and excellent, that one forgot, in looking upon it, to desire the outward *form* of beauty. So thought Grace, then, and after time more than confirmed her first impression. She scarcely acknowledged to herself the pleasure with which she learned he was an inmate of same house with herself, that she should see him every day, hear his voice, and listen to the earnest, truthful thoughts, in their appropriate garniture of well-chosen words that flowed from his lips.

Unused to analyzing her emotions, Grace believed that the chief pleasure she derived from the presence of Mr. Melville was caused by his kind attentions to Alice, and she felt inexpressibly grateful for the evident and earnest interest he expressed in the result of the morrow's visit to the celebrated physician.

The great man's verdict was favorable when he had made an examination of the blind child's case; she was put immediately under a course of treatment, and it was decided that the Audleys should spend the Winter in the city.

It was a very happy Winter to Grace—quietly and serenely happy. Not that she had forgotten, or ceased to mourn for her mother; not that the desolation of her orphanage was any less real; not that the burden was in any present degree lifted from her shoulders. But she had hope for Alice, she was surrounded by kind and congenial friends, and, all unknown to herself, the aromal influence of a love deep, intense and strong, was surrounding her; her spirit bathed in it, and gained new strength and beauty, and went out to meet it with silent, unconscious, but fitting return.

For the continuation of this story, see the New-York Ledger, which is now ready, and for sale at all the news offices.

THE LION HUNT.

Before entering into a description of the mode of chase adopted with regard to this formidable animal, we may give the reader some insight into the make and character of the lion, and more, particularly, the lion of Africa.

The lion, which is usually considered the strongest of the cat kind, is generally distinguished by its uniform yellow color, the tuft at the end of the tail, and the mane covering the head and shoulders of the male. Cuvier says that it is the most courageous of the animals of prey; and he adds, that, spread, at one time, over all the parts of the ancient world, it would appear, at the present day, that it is nearly confined to Africa, and some neighboring parts of Asia.

The "King of the Forest," as applied to the lion, appears to be a misnomer, for it is an animal that is never met except on the plains, and generally in the deserts. The parts where it seeks shelter seem not, in any case, to be the forest, but the low cover that creeps along the sides of rivers, the patches that mark the springs, or the rank grass of the valleys.

Of the strength of the African lion many extraordinary stories are on record. It is a feat of no difficulty to this powerful brute to carry off a man; of this horrible fact, there are many dismal accounts. A lion of the Cape of Good Hope or of Senegal will seize a heifer in his mouth, and though the legs drag along the ground, carry her off with the same ease that a cat does a rat, leaping over a broad dyke with her without the least apparent effort. It will convey a horse a mile from the spot where he has killed it. On one occasion a lion that had carried off a two-year old heifer was followed on the track, or *spoor*, for five hours by horsemen, when it appeared that throughout the whole distance the carcass of the heifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground. After such demonstrations of strength the asportations of man sink into significance; and there is an idea prevailing in Africa that the human race is the favorite prey of the lion.

Travelers, however, assert that the general prey of the African lion are the larger herbivorous quadrupeds, and that there are very few of them that it cannot master. It is, consequently, a severe scourge to the farmers, who are ever on the lookout for his approach in a search after their cows and horses, oxen and sheep. If they have the good fortune to see him coming, he will, in nine cases out of ten, slink back and walk off quietly; and if no cover is near, and he is not pursued, he gradually mends his pace to a trot, till he has reached a good distance, and then he bounds away.

The demeanor of lions on such occasions is of a careless disposition, as if they did not want a fray, but if pressed, are ready to fight it out. If they are pursued closely, they turn and crouch, generally with their head to the adversary; then the nerves of the sportsman are tried. If he is collected and master of his craft, the well-directed rifle ends the scene at once; but if in the flutter of the moment, the vital parts are missed, or the ball passes by leaving the lion unhurt, the infuriated beast frequently charges on his enemies, dealing destruction around him. This, however, is not always the case, and a steady unshrinking deportment has, in more instances than one, saved the life of the hunter.

Indeed a timely recovery of self-possession has saved a man when, seized with panic, he has fled and been pursued by a lion.

One day a Dutchman, Jacob Kok, of Zee-hoe river, at the Cape of Good Hope, walking over his lands with a loaded gun, unexpectedly met a lion. Being an excellent shot, and a cool sportsman who seldom failed of using his rifle with effect, he thought himself pretty certain from the position in which he was, of killing it, and therefore fired his piece. Unfortunately, he did not recollect that the charge had been in it for some time, and consequently was damp; so that his piece hung fire, and the ball falling short, entered the ground close to the lion. In consequence of this the worthy Dutchman was seized with a panic, and took directly to his heels; but being soon out of breath, and closely pursued by the lion, Jacob Kok jumped upon a little heap of stones, and there made a stand, presented the butt end of his gun to his adversary, fully resolved to defend his life as well as he could to the utmost. This deportment had such an effect on his pursuer that the lion also made a stand, and lay down at the distance of a few paces from the heap of stones, seemingly quite unconcerned. Jacob, in the meantime, did not stir from the spot; besides, he had in his flight unfortunately dropped his powder-horn. At length, after waiting a good half hour, the lion rose up, and at first went very slowly, and step by step only, as if he had a mind to steal off; but as soon as he got to a greater distance, to the great relief of Jacob Kok, he began to bound away at a great rate.

A traveler gives the following interesting account, in his "Wanderings in Africa," of his confronting one of these animals:

"The day was exceedingly pleasant, and there was not a cloud to be seen. For a mile or two we traveled along the banks of the river, which, in this part, abounded in tall mat-rushes. The dogs seemed much to enjoy prowling about, and examining every bushy place. At last they met with some object among the bushes which caused them to set up a most vehement and determined barking. We explored the spot with caution, as we suspected, from the peculiar tone of their bark, that it was what we found it out to be—lions. [illegible] encouraged the dogs to drive them out, a task which they performed with great [illegible]—we had a full view of an [illegible] black-tailed lion and lioness. [illegible]

"The latter was [illegible] up the river, under [illegible] ment of the rushes; but the lion came steadily forward, and stood still to look at us.

"At this moment we felt our situation not free from danger, as the animal seemed preparing to spring upon us, and we were standing on the bank at the distance of only a few yards from him, most of us being on foot and unarmed, without any visible possibility of escaping. I had given up my horse to the hunters, and was on foot myself; but there was no time for fear, and it was useless to attempt avoiding him.

"I stood well upon my guard, holding my pistols in my hand, with my finger upon the trigger; and those who had muskets kept themselves prepared in the same manner.

"But at this instant the dogs boldly flew in between us and the lion, and surrounding him, kept him at bay by their violent and resolute barking. The courage of these faithful animals was most admirable; they advanced up to the side of the huge beast, and stood making the greatest clamor in his face without the least appearance of fear. The lion, conscious of his strength, remained unmoved at their noisy attempts, and kept his head turned towards us. At one moment, the dogs, perceiving his eye thus engaged, had advanced close to his feet, and seemed as if they would actually seize hold of him; but they paid dearly for this imprudence, for, without discomposing the majestic and lofty attitude in which he stood fixed, he merely moved his paw, and at the next instant I beheld two lying dead.

"In doing this, he made so little exertion that it was scarcely perceptible by what means they had been killed.

"Of the time which we gained by the interference of the dogs, not a moment was lost. We fired upon him: one of the balls went through his side, just between the short ribs, and the blood began to flow; but the animal still remained standing in the same position. We had now no doubt that he would spring upon us—every gun was instantly reloaded; but happily we were mistaken, and were not sorry to see him move quietly away, though I had hoped in a few minutes to have been enabled to take hold of his paw without danger."

There is hardly a book of African travels which does not *teem* with the dangers and hair-breadth escapes of the lion hunters; and hardly one that does not include a fatal issue to some engaged in this hazardous sport. We give the following details of a lion hunt from the note-book of a traveler:

"We at length arrived on the confines of an immeasurable desert—an immense plain, extending like an ocean. Not a tree—nor a shrub—nor a blade of grass, was to be seen; but all appeared like an extreme fine sand, mixed with gold dust and little sparkling pearls.

As we proceeded on our way over this inhospitable plain, exposed to the perpendicular rays of a burning sun, we came to an oasis of groves and woods, and through the carpet of verdure rolled a rivulet. Here a lion, which had been crouching among the reeds which bordered this stream, sprang upon one of our company. Luckily for the man he missed him; for if he had succeed in flying upon him he would have torn him to pieces; but knowing that he had no hope of safety but by flight, fled accordingly. But being very unlike the tiger, he went off slowly, and in a very sullen manner, giving us time to mount our horses; and one of the party firing at him, struck him with a ball. He, thereupon, began exhibiting great boldness, standing as if preparing to resist us.

"A Frenchman, infinitely more courageous than he was strong or expert in the chase, made an attack upon him with a lance, which he broke, and would infallibly have been torn and killed had it not been for a slave, who, seeing his danger, came promptly to his succor, and pierced, with a blow of his dagger, the lion already wounded by his master."

Of all the games in Africa and the East, the hunting of the lion is infinitely the most dangerous kind of sporting. About a hundred years ago it was the most royal, because there was then none but the king and princes that could exercise it, except by a very particular leave.

When the king was in the field, and the hunting guards had discovered the place of the lion's retirement, they tied fast an ass in the neighborhood, which the lion soon came to devour; and after having partaken largely of the animal, returned to his ordinary lodging place, where he lay down and slept until next morning, when he found another ass in the same place. When the king's hunting guards had thus baited and amused him for several days, they tied fast another ass, which they had made swallow a quantity of opium, in order that his flesh might lull the lion asleep, and then all the people in the villages round about spread large and strong nets. All things being thus prepared, the king mounted on an elephant trapped in iron, attended by his great hunting master—abundance of men on horseback—and a numerous hunting guard on foot, approached the nets, and shot at the lion with a great musket. Finding himself wounded, the lion rushed, of course, towards the elephant, but met with the big nets which stopped him. The king then shot at him till he killed him.

Such was the mode of hunting the lion in India a hundred years ago; but now there is no particular privilege attached to the shooting of it, and the English residents are its commonest assailants.

As an instance of this, we give the following interesting description of a lion hunt near Kaira in Bombay.

Some sporting gentlemen of that place being informed that three lions had been discovered in a small jungle two miles from Beereije, immediate preparations were made to assemble a large party, and to proceed to chase them from thence.

Intermediately accounts were received that the size and ferocity of the animals had struck a panic into the adjacent villages, that six of the natives who had unwarily approached their haunts had been torn and mangled, and left to expire in the greatest agonies, and that it was no longer safe for the inhabitants to proceed to the ordinary occupations of husbandry, or to turn out their cattle to pasture, as several of them had been hunted down and killed.

These accounts only stimulated the British Nimrods; and a party of sixteen gentlemen having assembled, proceeded to the scene of action accompanied by a body of armed peons from the Adaulet and revenue departments. The guides took them to the precise spot where the three lions were reposing in state. The party advanced with due caution to within a few paces of the jungle without disturbing the residents. A momentary pause, big with expectation, succeeded.

At that instant, three dogs which had joined the hunt, unconscious of danger, approached the very threshold of the *presence*, and were received with such a sepulchral growl, as for the moment made "the bravest hold his breath." One of the dogs was killed, the other two fled and were seen no more.

Presently a lioness was indistinctly observed at the mouth of the den; a few arrows were discharged with a view to irritate her, and induce her to make an attack on her assailants; but this did not succeed, as she broke cover in an opposite direction, with two cubs about two-thirds grown. The party pursued the fugitives on foot as far as the nature of the ground, which was newly plowed, would admit; when suddenly one of the men who had been stationed in the trees called out to the gentlemen to be on their guard.

The balance of this narrative can only be found in the New-York Ledger, the great family paper, which is now ready and for sale at all the news offices.

LETTERS OF THE DEAD.

A STRANGE STORY.

BY AUGUSTA MOORE.

There are few who have reached the age of twenty-five that have not stores of *such* treasures. And we all have days of looking over these eloquent mementoes of our beloved dead. How mournful they are; with what a touching, though voiceless cry, do they move their hearts, even when we know that the life of the dear writer was gladness, and his death peace. The letters penned by the hand that never more will clasp ours, call out many tears and sighs of sorrow.

We read the cheerful and hopeful sentences, and are sad to think that the buoy of such healthful companionship is gone from us to return no more. We read the expressions of deep and faithful affection for ourselves, and our souls yearn almost beyond endurance for a renewal of that old-time intercourse. It matters not how much cause there may have been for gratitude in the life and death of our vanished ones, we long, oh, *how* we long! to see them once more; and we weep and groan because we know that, in the flesh, we cannot.

If the letters we hold in our hand be those of a dead *mother* how they exhaust the very fountain of our tears. We feel so miserable, so utterly desolate, so unloved and forsaken, that we wish that we, too, were lying, out of the cold air of the world, in our dear mother's grave. We recall what life seemed to us while she—our light—was with us; we remember how happy was the morning that woke us but to hasten to look upon our mother's face; how happy was the noon that sent us to the "home where our heart was"—our blessed mother; how happy the evening was, when through its shades we saw our mother's smile, and heard our mother's song. All her unutterable tenderness toward us; the comfort she was to us [illegible] of her love, [illegible] we recall what has [illegible] now is, and what is [illegible] much for us—our [illegible] become as [illegible] fountains of tears. We wonder then, and it is but natural, whether [illegible] of the devastation which her death [illegible] life has ever reached her in her home beyond the stars. It seems as if she must have wholly forgotten us, or that some word of pity or love *could* have been sent to us long years ago. Our *mother's* spirit! could it live and be unconscious of the woe and agony which, in those nights which we so well remember, stamped marks upon us which the years cannot wear away! And if she *knew* of those times of helpless and most acute distress *why* did she not come and comfort us? Ah! we know that she *could* not come, or she would have stood beside her child in such wretchedness—if at no other time. So, with sob, and sigh, and quivering breath, we fold her letters back into their place, and open another package. Ah! the seal of death is on these also. Are they from some gifted and happy friend cut down like grass and laid to his last slumber with the freshness of youth upon him! Are they from the venerated saint of many years whose hand has been laid upon our head in blessing, whose tears have baptized us as we told him that duty called us to some distant place of labor?

All these have their peculiar [illegible] but when we open some little discolored file, and read—first, the artless words of a little, affectionate child that our heart once tried (how vainly!) to shield from the roughness of life; next, the words that betray a consciousness of his desolate, orphaned lot; his expressions of love to us as his only sympathizing friend; his prayer for the blessing of God to come down on the "best and only friend" of the motherless boy; then his history of the destitution and trouble in which he was; but his hopeful exhortations to us not to be discouraged or grieved for him, for that all things were for the best; and "boys" could "always get along some way or another," we are stirred more painfully than we have yet been.

We pass on from letter to letter of this package—it contains the history of a life—a gloomy, tragic history, swelled out with strange crowding of disappointment, disaster, and death. We knew the writer when he was a little child; we knew him when he was a babe in his mother's arms. When that mother died she committed her boy unto our love—and faithfully did we *love* him as our own soul—but what did that love avail—it might have been a consolation—the letters prove that such it was; but it never saved his devoted head from a *single blow from the hand of fate. These letters tell of all his weary wanderings* by sea and land; of the abuse—the hunger, the cold, the wretchedness, of those dreary days. Through all the poor lad *hoped*—he was always hoping for some good thing yet before him. His young heart was brave, and his young hand was strong, and he thought that he could conquer life. At length came a flash of pleasure. It followed a painful and most bitter parting scene; for the boy went forth to the land of many graves—to California, to seek his fortune there. For a time the letters are full of his interest and excitement in his new life; by-and-by they tell of loss of gold, and food, and cattle, and health; then comes one with news of having found a friend, and of having gained land which was to become very valuable; of a meditated immediate return to the mines to secure a little more gold; and of a homeward journey in the coming Autumn. This letter, so full of the cheerful, loving, gracious spirit of the boy that loved us better than he did any thing in the wide world, for whose welfare and safety we would have freely laid down our life, was the *last* that ever came from him. It was known that he started in a two-sail boat from San Jose, to go to San Francisco, on the evening before a violent storm. His boat, laden with grain and gold, and carrying several passengers, was not at San Francisco by the time she was due there; and those who expected her, becoming alarmed, went out to look for her. Now begins that part of this strange story which causes us to thrill with a sort of supernatural horror at the very touch of certain papers which are bound with these dear letters—the simple-hearted expressions of feeling of him who is—we know not where.

To any who may suppose that they see inconsistency or impossibility in what is to follow we have only to remark that it is absolutely and strictly *true*. An explanation of it we do not attempt to give; but to the *facts* of the whole case many beside ourselves can bear witness.

On the night of the middle of November, 1850, the sister of my wandering boy dreamed that she stood beneath a sky of midnight blackness, upon the shore of a stormy sea. The heavy rolling waves were hardly visible as they came towards the beach, but the white foam on them showed they were there. Suddenly, stretched on the top of a great black billow, she saw her brother. His face, white as death, made clearly visible by some unnatural light, was turned towards her, and his arms were extended for aid. His brown eyes were full of the agony of fear, as he cried out, calling his sister's name.

With instant speed, and feeling within her the strength of despair, she rushed to seize her brother's hands; but the wave made haste to sweep him from her reach; and she, shrieking in anguish and fear, awoke from her dream.

Oh! how glad she was that she had been only *dreaming*. After thanking God that she was awake, and had seen that her trouble was not real, she again sank into slumber. But a second time the stormy sea, the imploring face, the frantic cry, awoke her; and, in the cold damp of the horror, she lay shivering a long while before she dared to sleep a third time.

But she slept once more, and a *third* time was she awakened by that bitter cry.

Greatly terrified and distressed, the sister now arose, and awaited with deep anxiety the time when she might communicate with her friends, in relation to her distressing dream. It was never known exactly on what day her brother left San Jose; but she was told that it was on or about the 15th of November.

She also learned that the boat had been found right side up upon a sand bar in the bay of San Francisco, some two or three miles from the main land. She had two uncles in San Francisco, and one of these went to look for the missing boat and its master. This much she heard from the distant country where our dear boy had so long been toiling for the means to make us a home together.

While in the height of our anxiety as to her brother's fate, this sister was advised to go and hear what a certain "clairvoyant" or "medium" would say to her about her lost one. She at length, without the least idea of gaining any further information than could be first "pumped" out of her, consented; and in due time was seated before the dread woman.

Taking the maiden's hand, the woman commenced, not in these exact words probably, but in substance, as follows:

"He is far away; *he is tall and fair; he is dear and near to you; he has auburn hair, soft and curly; he is brave and persevering*; can do what he wills; he has had much trouble; his heart has been discouraged, but he is elastic; he has had various fortunes where he is now. *When he went in the boat he did well but once; he has been sick, was better when his letter was written*; [she had his last letter in her hand, but it was folded closely, and she had not even looked at the outside of it;] *found friends who went to the mines with him; the second time he went in the boat a storm arose; the boat grounded*; great confusion; he is hurt on the head and side; is senseless; the men leave him; go off in a smaller boat; *this boat is a-ground, but not on the shore*; the water where he is is not like a river; looks like a small sea; he is left alone; men, awful looking men—robbers, come off the shore in the morning, and take him away when they go; they leave him at a great white house on a plain; looks like a convent; a priest tends him; puts silver in his head; the men come at night and take him away to a village they have in the mountains; they are kind to him, but watch him closely; they want a ransom for him, or they think he can't take care of himself, for his head is not yet well. *A man went for the boat*; two other men helped him get it off the bar; *he was the friend of the young man I look at; the man who sold him the boat*—(this we supposed that we knew was a mistake; we thought another uncle sold it to him.) *He got the boat safe back to San Francisco.* The young man will come home, but it may not be very soon; he will come home——"

For the continuation of this story, see the **NEW-YORK LEDGER.**

Kansas Correspondence.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 18, 1858.

It was but necessary to use the word "celebration" in connection with the intended turn out of the Free-Soil men to procure a fall of rain. Every day when such a word has been used in the public prints of this place, the rain fell in torrents, until yesterday night, when the politicians, fearing, perhaps, that unless something was done to keep alive the excitement of the people, it was determined, rain or no rain, to have their glorification. The word was given, and of course the rain fell. The affair, however, proceeded to the excessive joy, no doubt, of those who look for offices at the hands of a people grateful that their rich lands have been allowed to lay uncultivated, while their means have been exhausted and their patience wearied.

Such turn-outs are not new—everybody knows how bonfires and sky-rockets, rifle-shooting and music draw people from their homes to follow in their wake. It is not then to be wondered at that a large collection of people assembled upon this occasion. There will not probably be another demonstration until Bennett's new story appears in the *New-York Ledger*, when it [illegible] the military will have to be turned out [illegible]

have to get hold of Bennett's narrative of Frontier Life. Most heartily. AN EX-JOUR PRINTER.

Hours with those we Love.

Sweet are the hours spent with those we love—they are the honey drops which fall into the cup of our lives like gifts from Heaven. From childhood to silvery age we all of us have these golden hours, and the thrill we had when young, vibrates through us, despite the frosts and snows that surround us in our remotest after time, even in the day when accumulated years and experience bow us to the earth from whence we sprang. There are moments in all our lives in which the fates of all of us are born; and how frequently does this occur during the hours we have with those we loved in our spring time! A word, a look, at one, a thought garnished with the flowers of poesy, or a fancy bright as a ray of sunshine from the eastern sky, breaks through the tangled web of our ideas, and up bubbles a clear spring, which, forming for itself a channel, carries us along with it, and gives motive-power to every one of our future actions. The immortality within us then shakes its plumes, and, like an eagle, soars into the empyrean of which it shall be the future lord. The transition from the boy to the man, after this glow and enthusiasm, rapidly goes on, and ere the mantle of youth has been cast aside, new wants and wishes create new friends and new ties, and, ere long, a pilgrim is found at the shrine of human bliss—love. The reign of courtship commences, and the coming man

With sweet discourse would win a lady's ear,
Lie at her feet, and on her slipper swear
That none were half so faultless, half so fair.

Hope, fed by fond desire, enthrals his senses, and the sweetest hours of his varied life are spent in the society of the gentle girl he clasps in his pure warm embrace, to whom he gives the kiss which makes the blood bubble to the temples from every vein and artery of the body. The first love hours of a verity are joyous ones; for if there is one pleasure in this wide world greater than another, it is that of having a lovely head nestling in your bosom, while you look down upon the face turned up to yours, and smile as only fond lovers can. In such moments a man feels himself to be superior to his ordinary, everyday tone of life, and unreservedly commits himself to the most generous impulses. His selfishness becomes active for good, and the poetry of his nature withdrawing *him from his* sensual tendencies, renders him susceptible to the finest and loftiest of human emotions, and with his manly avowal of preference comes those "touches of sweet harmony," which lend sweetness and dignity to young hopes, and keep them unstained until the bridal hour comes in all its bewildering intensity. Then—

"Across the threshold led,
And every tear kissed off as soon as shed,
His house she enters—there to be a light
Shining within, when all without is night;
A guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasure, and his cares dividing;
Winning him back when mingling in the throng,
From a vain world we love, alas! too long,
To fireside happiness, and hours of ease,
Blest with that charm, the certainty to please."

'Twas the dashing of such hopes and sweet anticipated joys as these which so filled with agony the heart of the hero of Emerson Bennett's great Indian story, when his sweetheart was carried off by the savages. This story appears in the New-York *Ledger*, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written.

The Ledger on the Sabbath Question.

Under this caption the New-York *Evangelist* says:

"The course of the secular journals on the Sabbath question, now so prominently before the public, must be regarded with lively interest by every friend of sound morals. With few exceptions, their tone is all that could be desired. * * * The unflinching advocacy of right principles as to the Sabbath, by the New-York *Ledger*, whose circulation far outnumbers that of ——— ———, has a salutary influence. Leader after leader in the *Ledger* has been devoted of late to the defence of the Sabbath as a divine and blessed institution. We copy one of the briefest of the series, congratulating the friends of order and morals on the good influence of such views, uttered weekly to more than three hundred thousand households all over the land."

We are gratified at finding the above in the columns of a leading and influential religious paper like the *Evangelist*, because it shows that wherever the *Ledger* is understandingly read it must be appreciated. Many people—and good people, too—who have not been in the habit of reading the *Ledger*, have supposed that it was a mere "story paper," and that in all its articles it was light and trivial, like other papers which resemble it in outward appearance. But that impression is passing away; the high moral tone of the *Ledger*, the exalted reputation of its well known contributors, the practical and unmistakeably pure and healthy character of all its articles, and the care which is taken that not even one offensive word shall appear in its columns, are gaining for it a position that no literary paper has ever before occupied. We feel, and always have felt, since the *Ledger* attained its immense circulation, that a tremendous responsibility rested on us, and have endeavored to discharge that responsibility conscientiously, feeling confident that ultimately we should receive the thanks of thousands and tens of thousands of families.

Fast Horses and "Matched Teams."

There has never before been such a "sacrificing" of fast horses and matched teams as during the last month. The reckless extravagance of many families having been checked by lack of cash and credit, their "establishments" have collapsed and shrivelled up like a toadstool under the blaze of the noonday sun. Hence the glutting of the markets with choice horses, costly carriages, pampered dogs, and other signs of inflated upstartism. When there is no bread in his cupboard, a man cannot afford to supply his horse's manger with oats, or his daughter's pet dog with sweetmeats. People who have heretofore neglected the useful lesson, will now, if ever, learn it, namely, to live within their means. That is the true secret both of individual and national prosperity, and the man who learns it not might as well herd with the wild Indians of the forest, whose manners and customs he can get a good idea of by reading EMERSON BENNETT'S new Indian story in the Ledger, which is out this morning. Those Indians, by the way, have queer notions about babies, whom they believe to be sent here for the purpose of—but we will not anticipate. Read BENNETT'S story, "Blanche Bertrand, or the Perils of the Border," and learn all about the Indians.

Fanny Fern on Lady Doctors.

I have been called to an account by a friend whom I both love and respect, for an article in "Fresh Leaves" on "Lady Doctors." My friend charges me in this article with a want of sympathy for this class, and with throwing obstacles in the way of their success. It appears to me that he has not rightly read it; and lest others may labor under the same misapprehension, I will take this occasion to repeat, what I there said, "that I do rejoice, for various reasons, that this class are succeeding in obtaining a foothold in the community;" nor do I think this is inconsistent with the playful expression of my individual preference for a male physician, which I still most adhesively cling to.

I am certainly as indignant as my censor could be at the alleged unmanly, cowardly treatment some medical ladies have lately received at the hands of the aborigines of a Philadelphia hospital, who are less courteous to the sex than the howling savages described in Emerson Bennett's new story of "Blanche Bertrand, or the Perils of the Border," just issued in that incomparable family paper, the New-York Ledger. Read this Indian tale, ye medical savages, and learn how to "cut up" a subject, not only in an original, but even an *ab*-original style.

The Freedom of the House.

Most people are fond of having pleasant company, but very few people know how to make their company feel at home. A great deal is said on the subject of hospitality, and great exertions are frequently made to prove one's richness in this regard. But, as a general thing, the more extra form and gentility you get up for the occasion, the more ill at ease and unnatural in manner you render your guests.

True hospitality, we opine, consists in the warm and hearty welcome of one's friends, far more than in all the fuss and show which is made for their entertainment. Feed them well, of course, if you have anything to eat yourselves; talk to them kindly, if you feel interested in their welfare and top off by calling their attention to the great advertised fact that everybody ought to read EMERSON BENNETT'S new story in the *Ledger*. Tell your friends, in a confidential way, and they will be sure to circulate the rumor, that MR. BONNER has had to pay large sums to advertise this story, and that the author expended a great deal of labor and time in writing it.

The Jewish Disabilities Bill.

The British House of Commons has again, after discussion, decided in favor of striking out the words, "on the true faith of a Christian," from the oath administered to Members of Parliament. There was a majority of two to one in favor of this measure. Its fate has been, hitherto, year after year, to be rejected by the House of Lords. The present form of the oath of course excludes, and was intended to exclude, Jews from a seat in Parliament. The [illegible] of the Lords in refusing this concession, so repeatedly voted by the Commons, is not creditable to the British Government [illegible] tion can make it anything [illegible] Jew than a formal renouncement of his religion. The New York Ledger, we rejoice to state, has no "disability" clause connected with it. Everybody—Jew as well as Gentile—is at liberty to buy and read Bennett's new story, which, as intimated in an advertisement elsewhere, is now ready and for sale at all the news offices.

The Benton Monument.

The undersigned Committee on "The Benton Monument," respectfully invite the citizens of St. Louis to a public meeting, to be held on Saturday, the 24th inst., at half-past seven o'clock P. M., in the Rotunda, to take measures for the carrying out of the objects for which the Committee was appointed.

It can hardly be necessary to urge upon the citizens of St. Louis the claims of the deceased statesman to their regard and gratitude. He was the boast and the glory of the State of Missouri, and the Committee feel no fear that a generous public will fail to testify their appreciation of his services to Missouri and to the Union, by the erection of an enduring Monument, on which to inscribe his venerable name.

EDWARD WALSH,
JOHN O'FALLON,
JOHN HOW.

If any of our deceased statesmen are entitled to a monument "Old Bullion" certainly is. He represented faithfully in the councils of the nation one of the most interesting sections of our country. No State in the Union, perhaps, suffered more from Indian depredations than Missouri; and hence the proprietor of the Ledger publishes the above card gratuitously in this conspicuous place in the TIMES.

The Black Prince.

At the battle of Poictiers, fought in the year 1856, the English army, commanded by Prince Edward, did not amount to twelve thousand men; while that of the French, under King John, exceeded sixty thousand. Notwithstanding so great a disproportion of numbers, the courage of the English, and the good conduct of the Prince, gained the victory. The French forces were completely defeated; and King John, with many other persons of rank, was taken prisoner. Here commences the royal and truly admirable heroism of Edward; but even his courage and valor are more than equalled by the achievements and hair-breadth escapes of the heroine of Bennett's new story of Indian life, Blanche Bertrand. By the way, it will be seen by reference to an advertisement in another column that the New York *Ledger* is now publishing this tale.

Erie Canal Enlargement.

The $3,800,000 Loan bill for the completion of the enlargement of the Erie Canal, which was before the Legislature of New-York, was finally defeated in the Senate on the last day of the session. The enlargement of the TIMES this morning, in connection with the announcement of EMERSON BENNETT'S new story in the *Ledger*, is as great an event in the history of newspapers as is the enlargement of the Erie Canal in the progress and development of States. Just think of it for a moment!—one man occupying eight pages of a leading daily paper like the TIMES to announce a new story! "Is BONNER mad?" will doubtless be the general inquiry this morning. Perhaps he is; but if he is, he thinks there is some method in his madness, and prides himself on the extraordinary and unparalleled circulation of his *Ledger*.

Fashion.

Fashion is a strange master—a whimsical tyrant. It prefers variety to comfort, and novelty to convenience. It will have any sort of change in preference to a monotony of good taste. It scorns prudential philosophy, and laughs at economical habits. It cannot be said that it has nothing to wear. It is inexorable to its idolators, and exacts to the last frill and flounce. Why is it? Is it because the mass who wear and worship are blind of better judgment, or incontent of real taste? Do the public, of man or womankind, demand a continual metamorphosis? Nay! Among the many there is much sober sense—they would prefer more than a harlequinade in costume and manners, to read EMERSON BENNETT'S new story.

Kindness.

How much misery may be abated, how much suffering may be removed, by the simple tone and expression of the human voice! Upon the heart that is lone and desolate, that feels itself, as it were, shut out of the world, wrapped up in gloomy imaginings, how sweetly falls the voice of sympathy and consolation! Why is it, then, since everything proves, and none are ignorant of the fact—that all must lie down in mother earth, together, since all are travelers in his highway, to death—why is it that each should be so sparing of that which costs him little, but which might raise the drooping spirits of his neighbor, and cheer him on his journey—a copy of the New-York Ledger, containing Emerson Bennett's great Indian story.

The Poor Indian.

Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the solar walk or Milky way;
Yet simple nature to his hope has given
Behind the cloud-topt hill an humbler heaven;
Some safer world in depth of woods embraced,
Some happier island in the watery waste,
Where slaves once more their native land behold,
No friends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.
To be, contents his natural desire,
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

☞ Read EMERSON BENNETT'S great Indian tale in the New-York *Ledger*.

A Needed Lesson.

Once in a few months the City is shocked into a transient excitement by the perpetration of some terrible and mysterious murder. During the Coroner's investigation the public mind is kept in a state of feverish excitement; but this soon passes away, and the murder is only remembered by the friends of the victim. No lesson seems to be taught by the horrid event, though, if the young men and women of the City would ponder upon the facts elicited, they would find in them lessons of commanding importance. Nearly every victim of murder becomes a victim through indiscretion, or the gratification of depraved tastes. This was not the case with the poor victims referred to in Bennett's new story in the Ledger. They were victims of Indian avarice and revenge.

Forgiveness.

The brave only know how to forgive; it is the most refined and generous pitch of virtue human nature can arrive at. Cowards have done good and kind actions—cowards have even fought, nay, sometimes conquered; but a coward never forgave; it is not in his nature; the power of doing it flows only from a strength and greatness of soul, conscious of its own force and security, and above all the little temptations of resenting every fruitless attempt to interrupt its happiness. It is well known, too, that the Indians never forgive; and, dear reader, although we may forgive you, yet we don't know that we will forget the fact, if you fail to read Emerson Bennett's new story of Indian life in the *Ledger*.

"As Sure as Eggs is Eggs."

This is by no means an elegant or very perspicuous saw, and never was to our taste. It has become more contemptible than ever in our estimation since a lady friend, yesterday, sent us three specimens of what her nine pound hens had been producing. They have laid—not set—egg samples which the whole barn-yard community ought to emulate. One of them weighs over three ounces and a half, and each of the other two the same within a shade. If these are eggs, others are mere exceptions. So we may say of BENNETT'S new story in the New-York *Ledger*. If other Indian stories are considered worth reading, this one of BENNETT'S must charm, delight, captivate, thrill and please everybody.

The Panic.

The panic in financial circles has been so severe and long continued that its effects will probably be operative and visible for many months to come. And, on the whole, we think it has done, is doing, and will continue to do, much good. It has brought many people, of both sexes, who had become partially insane on the subject of personal and household expenditures, once more to their senses. It has checked the extravagant and demoralizing outlay of other people's cash for high living, useless finery, and costly jewelry, and set them all reading Emerson Bennett's new story, which is now ready in the New-York Ledger.

Tax Ridden.

One of two things is certain—either our City is the most expensive in the world to govern, or it is the worst governed. Less than eight years ago it cost but three millions a year; now, the tax levy is over eight millions. This is nearly the cost of our Federal government under the first administrations, and far more than the cost of Emerson Bennett's new story, now ready in the New-York Ledger.

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Movements of the American East India Squadron—Visit of the San Jacinto to Manilla—The Approaching Conferences at Shanghae—Affairs at Canton—The Degradation of Yeh—The Demands of the Four Envoys Forwarded to Pekin.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
HONG KONG, CHINA, Monday, March 15, 1858.

I informed you, in my last letter, that we were [illegible] leave for Manila. We left for the above-named place on the 7th of February last, having made a fine run of about 80 hours, stopping in the meantime for some six hours to fire at target with shot and shell. At Manila we exchanged the usual salutes. Our visit there was not prompted by any urgent business, though rumor has it here that the occasion of it was to inquire into the whys and wherefores of the imprisonment of some American sailors. The United States Steamer *Portsmouth* arrived at Manila the 17th, bringing our mail. The *Minnesota* arrived at the same place on the 3d of March, having also a mail. By the mail received on the 3d, per chartered American Steamer *Antelope*, the *San Jacinto* received orders from Washington City to proceed to the United States on the arrival at Hong Kong of the United States Steamer *Powhatan*. The *Portsmouth* received orders for home by the same mail. She started for the States on the 5th, *via* Angin Point, Cape Town and St. Helena. Her destination is Portsmouth, N. H. Since the arrival of this ship on the Station, two vessels of the squadron which arrived at the same after we did, have departed for home, leaving us poor sufferers to fulfill the scriptural saying, that the first shall be last, and the last shall be first. Truly the *San Jacinto* is an unlucky vessel. Never was there a more miserable set of devils congregated together than there is at this time on the Flag-Ship of the East India Squadron. The cry has long been "Home, home or we perish;" and a pitiless Department have not stretched forth a saving hand.

The *Minnesota* was to leave Manila for Shanghae, yesterday, having on board Commissioner REED, for which place we start on the 18th inst. The *Mississippi* was daily expected at Manila, from Shanghae, when this ship left the first-named place, which was on the 7th, we arriving here on the 10th, after a very short passage, of only 72 hours. So much for the United States Squadron.

Now for a word respecting our visit to Manila, and your correspondent's impressions of the place and people.

Let any one attached to the *service* be forced to spend near two years lying idly in the harbor of Hong Kong and Shanghae, and at the end of that time be allowed to strike soundings at the City of Manila, he will be better able to sympathize with your correspondent's feelings on the occasion of his first visit to the "Paris of the East." Here is a city within less than three days' run of this Sodom, where we come in contact with civilization and refinement; a place the very opposite, in every respect, of any foreign settlement in China, whose people loom up in agreeable contrast to the denizens of these Anglo-Indian towns, a city of 250,000 people, remarkable as being the healthiest place in the East Indies, and where all of the means of enjoyment and luxury—so agreeable to a seafaring man—are to be had cheaply; is it not surprising that it is not more of a rendezvous for our national vessels cruising in these waters? I am happy to say—as an additional inducement for naval *attachés* to visit the East Indies—that henceforth our national vessels will be but little in Hong Kong. This will be good news to many. The principle characteristic of the residents of Manila being profuse hospitality, gayety, and courtesy to strangers. You will not wonder, then, having this reputation, that it should be a point of attraction. It is not the intention of your correspondent to give you an *article* descriptive of Manila at this time. I will reserve that for a future letter or letters. I shall not now tell of the fine scenery in its vicinity, of its magnificent churches, so rich in gold and silver, of its splendid military bands, the talent of native Indians for music. In no country, Italy alone excepted, is there such a superfluity or good music. I will not tell of its magnificent drives, its splendid environs, its fine *Caralda*, its priests, people; of its dark-eyed beauties, &c. I shall not so far depart from my intention to write a news letter. I simply wish to give you a faint idea of a place that we have visited by the merest chance. By stopping too long in China, one is apt to lose his ideas of oriental life, and to conceive a hatred and disgust for the very name of East Indies. It would become our executives at home, if they would have the health and well being of the United States East India Squadron enough at heart, to require an occasional visit to a place like Manila. Of its benefits, the officers of the *San Jacinto* can now bear testimony.

The object of the visit of this ship to Shanghae, just on the eve of departure for home, is that we may be present at Shanghae—in common with the other vessels of the English, French and Russians—and lend our moral support to the Conference of the Ministers of the powers above named. This Conference is to take place about the 8th of April. The spirit shown by Commodore TATTNALL, in sacrificing his own and the officers of this ship's comfort to the requirements of duty, is, however much a subject of complaint on the above score, most commendable. We are going there at a most inclement season of the year—at a time when we are looking daily for our relief for home—and will in consequence be kept out here about two months longer; yet urgent duty calls, and Commodore TATTNALL only does what is right in obeying that call. With such an evidence before us of high regard for the actual requirements of the service, I think our Government may rest assured that the affairs of the United States East India Squadron will be administered for the next two years, at least, (if the present command continues,) with ability and an eye to actual service.

A record of events since the departure of the last mail will amount to the following items: We see by a paper addressed to the United States Consuls in China by the United States Legation, per order of Mr. REED, that that gentleman is still firm in his resolves to suppress, as far as lies in his power, the nefarious Cooly trade. The determination evinced by the Commissioner in this matter has raised a howl of rage, a yelp of miserly despair from the curs who are filling their coffers by transactions in this detestable trade. I rejoice to say, *for the honor of our flag*, that the action of the Commissioner, if persisted in, will be the means of driving from under its protecting folds a crowd of wretches who have long been outraging humanity by amassing wealth in this traffic. There are not a few instances in this part of the world of people who call themselves "Naturalized Americans," who become such simply for the purpose of cloaking their rascality by the protecting folds of a powerful flag. This is an assertion which I have made before, and each succeeding day's observation in this part of the world convinces me of its truth.

No serious change in affairs at Canton. The city is still garrisoned by the Allies, who maintain the most perfect law and order there. Yet the world, outside of China, need not come to the conclusion, as yet, that the war is ended here—that the capture of Canton will make a quietus of the matter. Not so, for we see yet the most inveterate spirit of hostility manifested by the Chinese (I mean those who are not engaged in mercantile and other transactions with foreigners) towards the Barbarians. The feeling of the Chinese at the loss of Canton, may be better understood when we know that the Chinese have a popular saying amongst them, signifying "that to be happy on earth, one must be born in Suchau, live in Canton and die in Tiauchau." The braves of the ninety-six villages—in the vicinity of Canton—are now marshaling their hosts around the city, to the number of thirty thousand, preparatory to an attack on the same, with the futile hope of regaining possession of it, and ultimately subduing the Barbarians. Of course further resistance on the part of the Chinese can only end in their utter and entire defeat, and, without uttering sage opinions on the affairs of nations, I may say the subjugation of a portion at least of the ancient Middle Kingdom. Resistance will prolong the struggle. The Braves are, for a rarity, well supplied with provisions. It is supposed that the sum of $700,000 has been contributed by residents of the towns and cities in the South, for the purpose of supplying the Braves with munitions and provisions. A foundry for casting guns is now in full blast in one of the villages.

An important evidence of the deep, earnest feeling of the Chinese in the matter of the fall of Canton, may be gleaned from the very important news which was received at this place on the 4th of March, per steamer *Hellespont*, from Pekin, *via* Shanghae, announcing the fact of the degradation of YEH, the suspension of PEHKWEI—the present Governor of Canton—and his second in command, MUH, commandant, together with two Major-Generals and three of the highest civil officers of the Province. All of these officers are to be punished except YEH, who being at this time at or near Calcutta, and in the power of the English, will of course save his head.

We have Shanghae dates of March 6. The official party, consisting of our English and French Envoy, accompanied by the American Vice-Consul of Shanghae, the English and French Consuls at the same place proceeded to Loochoo with letters for the Minister of State at Pekin, from the British, American, French and Russian Plenipotentiaries. They were cordially received and the assurance given them that their respective letters would be duly forwarded to the capital. They returned to Shanghae on the 28th of February.

The following American vessels are here in harbor: *Aurora*, *Boston*, *Beatrice*, *Norway*, *Fremont*, *Mastiff*, *White Swallow*.

DANI.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERIES.—At Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory, on the 2d inst., Mr. HORACE P. TUTTLE discovered a new Comet, the third of this

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Territory of Nevada—Its Extent, Boundaries and Character—Reasons for its Organization, &c.—The New Volunteer Regiments.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 10, 1858.

I telegraphed you last week that the House Committee on Territories were about to report a bill for the organization of a new Territory, called Nevada, out of the western portion of Utah—one of your enterprising cotemporaries had the news in his telegraphic columns two or three days afterwards. To-day the Hon. WILLIAM SMITH, of Virginia, attempted to bring this bill forward, in view of the fact that Tuesday and Wednesday had been set down for Territorial business, but he was prevented by an objection, which will not, however, interfere with its presentation on another day. The bill is to be accompanied by a report which gives the essential facts relative to the proposition, and the reasons for the establishment of this new Territorial jurisdiction. The proposed boundaries of the Territory of Nevada are described in the bill as follows: Commencing at a point where the eastern boundary line of California leaves the Colorado River, thence northerly with said line to its point of intersection with the Oregon line, thence with said line on latitude 42 degrees north, east to the 114th degree of longitude, west thence with said longitude to the Goose Creek Mountains, thence southerly with said range to the head waters of Lake Nicollet, thence down the stream formed by said waters to said Lake, and through the same to the nearest range of mountains, running southerly until it shall reach Cedar City, at or near the 114th degree of west longitude, thence with the most conspicuous landmarks to the head waters of the Virgin River, thence down said stream to its intersection with the Rio Colorado, thence down said river to beginning.

These boundaries embrace an area of territory to the extent of upwards of 130,000 square miles, nearly *three times as large as the State of New-York*. The amount of population is disputed, but is stated by the *Committee to be, on the best evidence, from* 7,000 to 10,000 American citizens and over 100,000 Indians. This vast region embraces within its limits the greatest variety of surface. It has, in the language of the report, "two hundred great and fertile valleys, hills covered with primeval forests, magnificent lakes,—one at least, high up in her towering mountains, 60 miles long by 20 wide, and 1,500 feet deep,—burning and health-restoring springs of great variety,—while the huge mountains teem with the richest minerals." The white population is now chiefly concentrated in the opulent Carson Valley, which is a most attractive spot for settlement. The Mormons, attracted by its richness, made settlement in the valley alongside of the Gentiles, and the Utah Legislature gave them a county organization for their government and protection; but they were anxious to get rid of the Gentile population, and to that end subjected the latter to all sorts of annoyances, going from threats to actual warlike arrangements, in order to drive them out. But they were unsuccessful, and this fact, added to the attitude in which they found themselves towards the Federal Government, finally induced the Mormons all to sell out, and remove to Salt Lake, when the Utah Legislature immediately repealed the law organizing the County of Carson, and left the inhabitants of that valley without the shadow of a government of any sort. In their petition to Congress to grant them a Territorial Government, they say that "a large portion of the inhabitants who make this appeal to the powers that be in Washington, have been residing within the region hereinafter described for the last six or seven years, without any State or federal protection from Indian depredations and marauding outlaws, runaway criminals and convicts, as well as other evil doers among white men and Indians." They add: "we are peaceable inhabitants and law-abiding citizens, and we do not wish to see anarchy, violence, bloodshed and crime of every hue and grade waving their horrid sceptre over this portion of our common country;" that "no debts can be collected by law; no offenders can be arrested, and no crime can be punished, except by the code of Judge Lynch." The people of California feel a deep interest in the organization of a government for the Territory, in view of the fact that it constitutes their eastern frontier; and the Legislature of that State, in February last, passed a joint resolution, instructing their Senators and requesting their representatives to use their best efforts to that end. The Committee suggest, as additional reasons for the organization of a Territorial Government, the fact that the United States mails are carried for a distance of 800 miles through Utah without any sort of protection, and that the new jurisdiction would afford additional safety to these and to the emigrants who proceed over the same route. But, above all, the Committee advert to the fact that the Governor of Utah, by virtue of his powers as Indian Superintendent, exercises a great control over the Indians, which it is desirable to wrest from him; and they think that Congress, by thus depriving him of a vast territorial jurisdiction, and placing it under the control of a government subservient to that of the United States, will not only confine his influence, but make the new territory a basis of operations against him. They also allude to the supposition that many of the Mormons are dissatisfied, and would desert Salt Lake if there were any chance of their escaping into another jurisdiction, which this bill gives them.

I am unable to say what are the prospects of the passage of the bill at this session. The time is short, and if there is any disposition to debate it exhibited, it may be thrown over.

The following are the figures (totals) of the estimates sent into the Committee of Ways and Means, for the three new Regiments of Volunteers. They have hitherto been incorrectly stated:

Quartermaster's Department	$2,701,779 49
Subsistence Department	516,544 80
Pay Department	1,565,407 00
Ordnance Department	166,780 85
Cost of three regiments 18 months	$4,950,512 14

The Committee, however, are not asked to make an appropriation for subsistence and pay bill for twelve months, and the following deduction is accordingly made:

Subsistence 6 months	$172,495 80
Pay 6 months	488,469 00
Total	$660,964 80

Leaving the amount to be appropriated by the bill $4,289,547 34,—which is for the Quartermaster's and Ordnance Department supplies for eighteen months and for subsistence and pay for twelve.

The following is the basis on which the estimates are founded: Texas regiment, 872 men; two Utah regiments, 1,760; laundresses, 120; officers' servants for Utah, 90; employes in Quartermaster's and subsistence departments, 300; total, 3,142 persons. Forty cents a day is allowed for the use of horses. The way in which the regiments are to be armed may be gathered from the estimate submitted from the Ordnance Department, which contains the following items: For 2,670 revolving pistols and appendages, (not including packing-boxes,) at $18 50 each, $49,395; 890 SHARPE's carbines and appendages, at $30 25 each, $26,922 50; 890 COLT's carbines, &c., at $32 50 each, $28,925; 2,670 sabres, at $8 50 each, $22,695, &c. It thus seems that each man is to be armed with a carbine, a revolver and a sabre, an amount of armament which is absurd. It is respectfully suggested that each man should also be supplied with a howitzer.

O.

Business in St. Louis—Emigration to the West—News and Rumors from Utah and the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Monday, May 3, 1858.

Business here is dull,—very little freight arriving and less departing. The emmigration up the Missouri River to Kansas, Nebraska, and Western Iowa, is the principal redeeming feature for the boat trade. Every boat going up the Missouri River has a good *quota* of passengers, both steerage or deck and cabin. Most of these are farmers or artizans, both classes going out prepared for cultivating the rich prairie soil or to prosecute their mechanical labors.

The steamer *Florida* is loading for Sioux City and all intermediate points—and starts to-morrow. Amongst other freight, we notice near an hundred huge wagons, weighing near a ton each, intended for the freight train for stores for the army in Utah. Also came on board to-day about a thousand stand of rifles, with a large number of boxes containing cartridges and fixings to accompany the rifles. All these are Christian arms intended to blow christianity and civilization into the heads and hearts of the poor deluded ignorant Mormons in Utah. Indeed Uncle Sam seems to take hold of the missionary cause with a vengeance, and perhaps that happy period is about to be ushered in when "a nation will be born in a day," and the barbarians of Utah will be baptized with fire and —— smoke at the mouth of the cannon.

Yesterday we met one of the Elders, who was providing for the transportation of a number of the Saints up the river. He seemed free to converse, and altogether, an intelligent fellow. He was firm in the

their persecutions will only add to the "spread of the gospel."

He also informed me that they were taking their people all along on the frontiers, to be ready to start "to Zion" as soon as "the way should be opened," and this he thinks will occur late the coming season. He showed us portions of a letter he had just received from BRIGHAM, in which he is told to settle up the Church business—sell their lands—pay the Church debts, and hasten "to the help of the Lord."

Another letter, from a High-priest in high standing, went further in detail of news. This was dated last of February. It stated that all was peace and quiet in the valleys, that "the Saints were united to a man, and rejoicing in their persecution for Christ's sake," and were determined to defend themselves from the oppressions and wrongs the Government was heaping upon them, and that an hundred men were engaged in the manufacture of revolvers. Seventy cannon had been manufactured and nearly completed, and that balls were cast, and a large amount of coarse powder was ready made; the only difficulty met with was fine steel for the light swords. The Elder was asked to bring forward all he could of that kind of weapons, "but never mind the guns, they had a plenty, and were making more." This Elder says there are hundreds of the *brethren* enlisted in the army who will, at a suitable time, go over to fight on the other side, if the fight goes off; that they will not be known until they are missed from Camp, and that even now the Mormons at Salt Lake have private dispatches from Col. JOHNSTON's encampment, with all the movements and particulars, every week.

There is no mistake, the Mormons are a shrewd, wide-awake set of fellows, and they are watching closely for the advantages of the game, and will use them. Yours,

P. P.

Two Duels Down South.

The New-Orleans *True Delta* of the 2d has the following:

"Messrs. TOM S. MCCAY and MAT EDWARDS, well-known legal gentlemen of this city, have had a quarrel, which resulted in their having recourse to the *"code of honor."* A meeting was determined on, to take place somewhere on the line of the Jackson Railroad, and *the principals, with their seconds*, repaired yesterday morning to the dépôt of that road, with *a view to go to the place appointed*. MOSES GREENWOOD, however, a well-known merchant, interfered, had warrants issued, and the consequence was their arrest at the dépôt, subsequent arraignment, and the signing bonds, $1,000 each, to keep the peace. Some hours afterwards the meeting did take place on the Metairie Ridge. At the fourth fire, Mr. MCCOY received a wound in the knee, and one which will prove severe and painful. The difficulty was in relation to a private affair."

On the 28th ult., two residents of Montgomery, Ala., named POLLARD and GLACKMEYER, met on the South Carolina side of the river, opposite Augusta, Ga., and exchanged shots, without drawing blood. Some well-disposed citizens prevailed upon the parties to suspend the fight, to enable them to propose terms of settlement that they thought might be mutually agreeable to both parties.

A Bankruptcy Law—A Very Desirable Feature.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 10, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read, with much satisfaction, your able article in this morning's paper on the subject of Senator TOOMBS' Bankruptcy bill, and would beg, in this connection, to call your attention to an excellent provision contained in the bankruptcy laws of Great Britain, and, I think, those of nearly all Continental Europe.

There, all parties seeking relief from the law, are compelled to submit their books and papers to public accountants, who are parties of known integrity and capacity, deriving their appointment from the authorities, and whose report to the court or creditors, as the case may be, goes very far towards influencing the decision of the tribunal. Indeed, it mostly depends on this report, as from the eye of an able and experienced accountant it would be impossible to hide either fraudulent transactions, reckless over-trading, or any of the many causes which go to make a fraudulent bankrupt.

We have seen how well this provision was regarded by the commercial classes of England during the recent panic there—the leading newspapers always publishing the accountants' reports of every leading house who were seeking relief either from the Courts or their creditors. So well has this system been found to work in England, that when parties merely obtain an extension from their *creditors*, they still submit their books to accountants, although not compelled to do so, yet as an exhibition of their perfect readiness to explain their position thoroughly. It would not be assuming too much to declare that had such a law as this been in operation here last Fall, in connection with a good law on the subject of bankruptcy, we would have been spared many failures.

I have merely hinted at the necessity of *some* such public officers as these. The mode of their appointment, their number and responsibility could be regulated in the law which Senator TOOMBS is now about reporting. Will the Committee of our Chamber of Commerce think over the matter? MERCHANT.

Our Relations with China—Necessity of New Arrangements.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"YEH's conduct is condemned, and he is degraded and a successor appointed. The latter is to settle disputes with the barbarians who, excited to wrath by YEH, had entered the city."

Such is the announcement by telegraph of news just received from Hong Kong, dated the 15th March last. This report was anticipated, and, by any one familiar with the usual action of the "Celestial" Court, could have been dictated verbatim on learning the capture of Canton. The Chinese Commissioner, LIN, whose course YEH feebly attempted to imitate, and whose Chinese capacity was unquestionably of the first class, suffered like degradation, and was compensated for his services and want of success by a mission for life to the "cold country." His successors soothed the wrath of the excited barbarians, and arranged the treaties found in the pockets of the late unfortunate Plenipotentiary.

The meeting of the foreign diplomatists with the new appointee at Shanghae may have a similar result—an assent to every reasonable demand be obtained, and the sanction of the Vermilion Pencil be received, but our knowledge of Chinese character and an inference from the past lead us to predict that, unless all important negotiations be carried on at Pekin, directly with the Court itself, the life and treasure spent in the endeavor to attain the desired end—just and equal intercourse—will prove to have have been useless. The Emperor will probably never be apprised of the true conditions of the treaty, which may serve only as a curiosity in the collection of the Chinese Commissioner.

After a long-continued intercourse, resulting in benefits not less to the Chinese than the foreigner, our right to urge a liberal treaty seems indisputable, and is one which we cannot waive on the arrogant dictation of the mandarins against whom we have chief cause of complaint. The people of China have always exhibited a readiness for intercourse whenever an opportunity has been afforded them, and indeed have generally manifested a friendly disposition to the foreigner save when the rabble have been instigated to outrage by the authorities.

While we admit, with the *Tribune*, that the Chinese *people* are often as much sinned against as sinning, we cannot assent to Dr. MCGOWAN's views as quoted, that the most important points of the treaty have been observed. In fact the only stipulations carried out have been those they could not evade; and although they accorded the opening of five additional ports, and agreed to a fair adjustment of the tariff, to the end that commercial intercourse might be extended, the promising advantages of these very material points have been rendered nugatory by the action of the Government in augmenting the interior transit duties.

The increase of piracy on the coast of China, we think, is rather incidental to the rebellion that has existed for some years past, than to the opening of the northern ports to the foreigner.

Piracy has always obtained to a fearful extent. The class looking to robbery is so numerous that the Government has been at times compelled to recognise them as a body. China, in common with every country in the world, has its foreign adventurers and outlaws. The mongrel Portuguese, by Dr. MCGOWAN's report, form nine-tenths of the marauders who lead on the coast, seemingly having assumed the character of pirates, for the suppression of whom, in the sixteenth century, their ancestors, it is stated, received the privilege of Macao on a nominal lease.

Most of the evils spoken of by Dr. MCGOWAN have grown from the same source, the disorganized condition of the Government in China, but on one point, relating to ourselves, we entirely agree. It is, the inefficiency of the law for the government and control of Americans in China. To correct this, we look to the attainments and experience of our Commissioner for suggestions that may enable Congress so to amend the law as to render it satisfactory and efficient. This, at all events, will be one good derived through our present mission to China. Yours, respectfully,

QUANG TUNG.

JOURNALISTS EXEMPTED FROM JURY DUTY.—A bill to amend the Jury laws of Canada is pending in

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Fugitive-Slave Law—Connelly, the New-York Reporter, on Trial.

The trial of Wm. M. Connelly, formerly a Reporter in this City, on a charge of "having harbored and concealed two fugitive slaves," was commenced in the United States Court at Cincinnati on Thursday, Judge Leavitt presiding.

Connelly was on hand and in good spirits, accompanied by Judge Stallo, as his counsel. The *Commercial* says:

"The prisoner watched the proceedings with evident interest, taking notes with as much zeal and industry as he was wont in former days when Reporter of the Press. He is a young man, apparently about 30, stands nearly six feet in his socks, and has a frame indicative of muscular power and activity. His eyes have a bluish-gray cast, and play round with a furtiveness of expression which is apt to catch the attention of a physiognomist. His phrenological development is very fair, the reflective organs being rather prominent. His hair is dark-brown, and worn long; his complexion dusky; his nose straight and well formed; and the major part of his face and his upper lip are concealed by whiskers and moustache, several shades lighter than his hair.

The charge in the indictment is that "said Wm. M. Connelly did, on or about the 13th June, 1857, harbor and conceal two persons, Irvin Broadhus and Angeline Broadhus, alleged to be fugitive slaves belonging to Colonel C. A. Withers, with intentions to aid them to escape from servitude, &c., which, being a violation of a clause in the ninth section of the Fugitive Slave act, passed 1850, is punishable by fine not exceeding $1,000, and imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Judge Stallo plead "Not guilty," for the prisoner, when the District-Attorney called the first witness for the prosecution, who was the Colonel Withers aforesaid, the owner of the valuable property made away with. The Colonel swore to the particulars of his chase after the negroes, said he had owned them nine or ten years, and avowed his ability to tell who informed him where they were after they escaped from him, but added that he was not authorized to divulge the name of the party. Whereupon, counsel for defence informed the Court that the name must be given up at a future time, when it should be called for.

Mr. Elliott, Deputy United States Marshal, testified that he had a hard time of it when he tried to arrest the slaves in Cincinnati. According to his account, the chattel made a remarkable brisk defence. The Deputy swears: I was a Deputy United States Marshal 13th June last; I know of the arrest of Irvin and Angeline Broadhus; it took place 13th June last, at ten or eleven o'clock A. M.; Colonel Withers came here and got a warrant from Commissioner Newhall; with Mr. Churchill, Mr. Anderson, and two or three others, I went to the building adjoining the *Gazette* office, and ascended to the fifth story; there were three rooms on the floor; I placed a ladder against the first and second doors, and broke the transom windows with my pistol, and saw no one; I broke the transom of the third door in the same way; I saw a plate with victuals and a knife on the table inside; I called for my assistants and proceeded to crawl through the transom and saw the negro lying on the bed; he jumped up and pulled a sword-cane out of the bed and stabbed me with it in the breast, throwing me clear outside; I was too much hurt to do anything more, and was assisted over here; I think no one was present when I was hurt but Mr. Anderson; when he saw I was hurt, he picked up some heavy substance and commenced pounding the door; I did not see the negro until after I got about again; I then saw him at Colonel Withers' house. [Witness here again described the location of the rooms where the negroes were concealed.]

Another Deputy, Mr. John R. Anderson, effected the arrest, and did it in this way: "I first kicked the door open with my foot, but couldn't get in; the negro and negress stood against the door; I got a bed post and proceeded to break open the door. When the negro was shot; when I got in the room I found the negro on the floor; he had a big knife and a pair of iron knuckles; I saw a sword cane in the room; I arrested the negroes and brought them here; they were identified by Colonel Withers and given to him in Covington after examination."

The case is still on.

Connelly wrote a confidential letter from New-York (before his capture) to the District-Attorney in Cincinnati, making a proposition. The whole letter is very spicy. The following is an extract:

"Now to the point, why I write this letter. For my own part, I do not feel apprehensive of being taken, and if taken, and the facts all made public, that I would have a friend less. You know that the publication of the facts would not make either the Fugitive Slave law or the executors prove popular—but this is not to the point. My wife thinks I may be caught, and something terrible done to me, and to oblige her I have a proposition to make.

I am so little acquainted with the legal business that really I don't know whether it is feasible—but is this: If I have or have not violated any law, I am willing to let such an entry be made against me, and to pay the same fine as was assessed in that, but much more marked, Indiana case. This was $50. This will save the United States from loss by the search made for me. I have now already lost heavily by the affair, and only make this proposition because I wish my family to be happy.

If a fine of this kind and a *nolle*, or something of that kind can be entered, I will pay that amount. If there are any legal difficulties, and this that I suggest can't be done, I suppose the Deputy Marshals will have to crack ahead and find me.

I remain, *fraternally*,
WM. M. CONNELLY."

Capture of Mississippi Pirates—Large Amount of Property Rescued.

From the McGregor (Iowa) Times Extra, 4th.

The rendezvous of the robbers of the upper Mississippi has been for the past year the Old Ferry building on the west side of the river from the Prairie du Chien upper ferry. At that place goods have been stored from points as high up as La Crosse, and if the statements of prisoners can be relied on, there have been fitted out at that place more expeditions than one to the lower river.

A carpenter named Ralph has been in the employ of the robbers for several months, building boats, &c., &c., preparatory to a voyage down below. One day last week a quarrel ensued between Ralph and some of the party, which resulted in Ralph's exposure of the villains. Ralph came down to McGregor and gave such information in relation to their practice and plans as led to an immediate organization for their detection. On Friday, constables and citizens left this place for Big Island, opposite the mouth of Magill Creek, about five miles below. The river is very high and scarcely any portion of the island is out of water, hence the skiffs of the adventurers had access to almost all portions. The boat containing Kee discovered a camp on the island in which were found Geo. Scoville, an English butcher, of McGregor; a man partly blind, named Howell, and a boy 9 years old. These were captured, and from them it was ascertained that a man calling himself Dr. Bell was in command of a boat moored in some of the sloughs of the Island, and that said boat was loaded with stolen goods to the amount of several hundred dollars. On the next morning Kee, Peck and the boy proceeded to look up the boat, and having discovered it, came up to within close distance before any signs of life were exhibited on board. The barking of a dog on the pirate vessel roused its Captain, and he sprang out on the bow in his shirt—seeing the boy, it is supposed, he took the party for friends, and remarked that his "wife was not up," requesting them to "hold on." At this moment, the skiff being near to the bandit, Kee was leaning forward to make a prisoner of him, when Bell's countenance assumed a demoniac appearance; he sprang into the boat, presented a revolver at the door of it, and screamed to the party, "I'll blow you to hell!" Without further invitation, Mr. Peck, who was in the line of danger, fired his revolver, as he supposed, fatally. Bell fell back wounded, and in a few seconds a pistol-shot passed through the side of the boat from the chest on which Bell had fallen. Believing that Bell was seriously wounded, and having heard that his wife was a practiced gunner, the assailing party deemed it most prudent to return to McGregor for a force sufficient to secure the boat and bring it into port. Brown and Woodcock, in the meantime, had separated from them the night before, and had gone to Clayton City.

Immediately on the arrival of Kee and Peck with their prisoners, the report of the success got wind and the town was soon at boiling heat. Captain Nelson, of the *Alex. McGregor*, was prevailed on to run his boat down to the battle-ground, and about fifty persons, comprising many of our best citizens—armed with such weapons as could be conveniently obtained—enlisted for the war.

The adventurers found the boat on which Bell was shot, but the bird had flown. Mrs. Bell and her young child remained on board. A guard was detailed, and upon further exploration two more boats loaded with plunder were found further down the river.

The goods are placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Tuttle, and among them is every conceivable article of value. Whole stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes, books, drugs, clothing, household goods, liquors, groceries, provisions, stoves, grindstones, &c., &c., prove the industry of the robbers and extent of the band. There is not less *than $4,000 to $6,000 worth of property already secured*, and the Vigilance Committee have dispatched men to other dépôts where it is expected plunder is stored. Many of the articles are identified. This robbery has been going on for nearly a year, and it is feared that many men heretofore regarded as honest will be found deeply implicated in this astounding villainy.

Rumors of all sorts are afloat. The prisoners arrested are beginning to confess and expose their accomplices. Bell is evidently badly hurt; his end is not far distant. The officers are on the alert, and it is hoped that this is to result in breaking up one of the most formidable bands of robbers ever organized in the West. The name of John C. Bishop, the Osage Land Robber is connected with this party, and it is believed by the prisoners that *a boat containing ten thousand dollars worth of goods from La Crosse and other towns*, left the dépôt first spoken of on the 15th of last month, for the benefit of said Bishop. Said boat was seen near Muscatine two weeks ago, bound for St. Louis.

Sad Case of Seduction and Murder.—The Chicago papers have accounts of the murder of a young English girl, whose name was unknown, in the town of Joliet, Illinois. The girl had been living with her mother, but had been seduced by one Richards, a house carpenter, 40 years of age, well-known in Joliet, and who has hitherto borne a good character. He is under arrest on a charge of murdering her. The last time the girl was seen alive she left her mother's house with him. He told her mother previous to the murder, that he had sent the girl off, for the purpose of having an abortion produced, and that she need give herself no uneasiness about her, as she would soon be home. Consequently no alarm was created at her absence. This was some three weeks ago. On Thursday last, the men who were at work in one of the quarries at Joliet, [illegible] noticed an [illegible] smell which became more and more offensive. In searching for it, they found buried beneath some refuse stones, a body of a female, entirely naked. She had been shot through the head. Both feet and both hands had been cut off and taken away. The body was otherwise mutilated, in order to prevent identification; but the mother has identified it by a description which has proved correct in every particular.

The Utah Army—Its Character and Prospects—The Mormons.

From the Washington Union.

All the accounts from the theatre of preparation represent the appointments for reinforcing our army in Utah to be most ample and thorough. Nothing has been trusted to hazard. No pains, or trouble, or expense has been spared to insure the success of the expedition. The greatest activity is visible in Leavenworth, and writers of all political parties do justice to the energy, care, pains, and foresight of the department in making provision for the march over the desert and for the absolute certainty of the success of operations in Utah. Great pains have been exercised in securing the services of competent and faithful agents of transportation. The most rigid and thorough system of inspection has been required. The animals purchased for draught and for meat have been ordered to be of the best quality. The vehicles of transportation provided have been of the most substantial and durable sort. Not only have strong military escorts been provided for the trains, sufficient to insure against the hazard of a capture or surprise, but the numerous teamsters and employés, of every grade, have been thoroughly armed and disciplined to meet any exigency that may arise.

The common error of despising one's enemy has not been committed in a single particular with reference to the Mormons. The idle story of the enemy's weakness and indisposition to fight has been properly disregarded; and a force has been gathered from all quarters and dispatched to Utah, which, though smaller than it would have been if there were any possibility of increasing it, is yet amply large for maintaining and defending itself in any emergency.

Whatever doubt may be felt by the country of the ability of our little army, when all compacted together to prosecute offensive operations to a steady and successful conclusion in Utah, nobody feels any apprehension for the success of the army, for its comfort, for its welfare, for its ability to do honor to itself and the national flag under any state of circumstances that may arise.

The expedition is unlike any that was ever before undertaken, in many respects. The march is longer overland, and the seat of hostilities is further from the seat of supplies, over an interminable desert country, totally unproductive, than has been the case with any military expedition that ever before set forth against an enemy. The circumstances of the enemy are far more desperate, too, than is usual with an invaded people, and his capacities for formidable defence are greater, both geographically and politically. His defence, too, will be a religious defence, in which all the fanaticism, superstition and passion of the enemy will inspire to enthusiastic and fierce encounter. Our army will be formidable by its discipline, excellent arms, abundant munitions, and cool, iron courage. It will be an encounter between a thoroughly-disciplined corps and an impetuous and courageous militia. The relative numbers of the combatants will be about two to one, and the advantages and disadvantages on either side being duly considered, the match must be confessed to be about an even one.

We do not credit the stories that are told by a few, of the weakness and irresolution of the Mormons. The most reliable accounts assure us that they muster from eight to ten thousand fighting men, well provided with small arms and ammunition, right well drilled, and embracing a very large and effective force of cavalry. The troops are, for the most part, of our own race and blood, and that is only another way of saying that they *will* fight, and *can* fight. Our own little army will muster but about half the force of the Mormons, and will have to rely upon their discipline, their superior arms, their abler officers, and their experience in battle, to offset the superior numbers of the enemy.

The match being thus even, and the contest doubtful, the approaching Summer's news from Utah cannot fail to be very exciting. It will be one of the most interesting contests that has ever been waged.

Resumption of the Utah Mail Service.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

On last Saturday, the mail of Salt Lake, under the new contract left this city promptly at the designated time. This argues well for the efficiency of the company now having the matter in hand. Within 18 days from the time of signing the contract, the line has been stocked with over 300 mules, coaches procured, stations provided, and the service commenced.

The Company will require the services of from 60 to 70 men, 20 coaches and 20 baggage wagons. They will have about twenty stations, and ultimately about 400 mules.

The Company starts upon contract to do the service in 22 days, but may be ordered up to 18 days, at any time.

The coaches left here on Saturday with about *eight hundred pounds* of mail matter and several passengers. Among the passengers were two gentlemen connected with the Press, one of them Mr. Simonton, of the New-York Times.

As this line connects with another line of mail coaches at Salt Lake, which is under contract, and in competent hands, to make the distance from Salt Lake to Shasta City, California, in twelve days, we have now a weekly overland connection with our Pacific brethren, requiring only *thirty-four days*, with a prospect that this will be reduced, within a few months, to thirty.

We understand there is a probability of a large passenger business, and that persons are now here in waiting for the coaches of next Saturday. We hail with pleasure the opening of this line under such favorable auspices.

The same paper says of the progress of the Peace Commissioners for Utah:

"Governor Powell and Major McCullough are traveling in great splendor. They have an escort of fifteen men, and eight splendid light carriages, each drawn by four superior mules. They expect to travel at the rate of 60 miles per day, and will get their teams replenished at Fort Laramie."

Miscellaneous Items.

The Toronto *Globe* contains an appeal to the Canadian public from the prisoners in Hamilton jail confined for debt. Their statements present a sorry picture. Among other things, they say: "There are, at this moment, eleven debtors confined in two small cells communicating with each other, 14x10 feet each, *which we are never allowed to leave under any pretext whatever*. Our cooking must be done here, and, in fact, each and every indispensable necessity of nature. We have in one room six beds; one inmate has been confined to his bed two weeks, there being no hospital or other provision made for these unfortunates. Another has been confined here for eight months, and during the whole of that long period has never experienced the blessing of pure air and exercise."

The Buffalo *Express* has the following story: "We learn that a great deal of excitement prevails in the village of Aurora, about fifteen miles south of this city, in consequence of the development of one of those revolting crimes, recently of such frequent occurrence, among parties hitherto of unblemished social and professional standing. On Tuesday last, Dr. Wallis, who formerly resided and practiced in this city, was arrested and examined upon charges of having procured two distinct abortions upon the person of a widow lady, whose reputation has hitherto been above reproach, and who is widely known and connected both in this city and in Aurora."

The United States Marshal for the District of Columbia has issued an order forbidding the indiscriminate admission of visitors who desire to see prisoners confined in the district jail. The district, he says, has become a rendezvous for lawless disturbers of the peace, and such fellows, when imprisoned, are constantly condoled with by sympathizing visitors. The Marshal concludes with this sensible remark: "The practice which has prevailed, though charitable and well-intended, does not accord with any notions which I have formed respecting the objects of public policy and criminal justice."

On the 1st inst. the Tennessee Historical Society celebrated its anniversary and that of the establishment of the Provisional Government of Tennessee in 1780, together. The Society was organized May 1, 1849. There was great time in Nashville. The volunteers of 1812 and of Mexico turned out on parade, a piece of a Mexican flagstaff, captured at Monterey, was donated for the "archives," and Col. Campbell presented the Blue Eagle banner, which was given by the young ladies of Nashville to the "Bloody First," a Tennessee Regiment which saw hard service in Mexico.

The troubles of Dressler, the Prussian forger, at Paducah, Ky., have not terminated with his discharge from custody, for the Department of State has instructed the United States District-Attorney for the State of Kentucky to take hold of the matter. If necessary, the living witnesses will be brought from Prussia. It seems singular that a man who stands charged with the commission of forgeries, to the amount of only a few thousand dollars, of which charge he seems innocent, should be pursued with so much pertinacity and at such an enormous expense.

The Springfield *Republican* states that City Marshal Hodgett, of that city, being called on Wednesday evening to quell a fight at an Irish boarding-house and groggery, put in immediate force and effect the late decision of Judge Shaw, that all liquors illegally held for sale may be destroyed with impunity. He gained entrance to the house, in and about which nearly a hundred people were assembled, and finding there a full assortment of liquors, smashed all the decanters, jugs, glasses, &c., without further words.

The Maryland papers say of the effects of the late heavy rains, that farmers have scarcely had an opportunity to plant their corn, whilst those who did do so find it much washed. The season for planting is quite far advanced, and unless fair weather comes soon it will be too late to insure a good crop. The same cause has also delayed plowing, sowing of oats, &c., to some extent. Vegetation, however, is very luxuriant, and much in advance of usual seasons. The wheat and rye are exceedingly promising.

There are now in the Penitentiary of Virginia, three hundred and forty-six prisoners, being more than were ever there before at one time. The prison contains 171 cells, 29 of which are so small that they can accommodate but one prisoner each. This being the case, the other prisoners, 317 in number, are crowded into 142 cells. Crime is rapidly on the increase in the State.

Herman, under sentence for counterfeiting United States coin, has escaped from the Baltimore Penitentiary. He was carried out in a chest. The chest had contained some fine tools, with which he had been allowed to construct ivory ornaments, in which kind of work he was expert. There is a suspicion of official complicity.

The grasshoppers are doing much damage to the growing crops on the Salado and Cibalo, in Texas. Many fine fields of corn are entirely ruined.

The new State Arsenal at Buffalo is located on Batavia-street, and is to cost $45,000. The corner-stone was laid on Wednesday, with imposing ceremonies. The military turned out, (under command of General Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs,) and there were 600 Masons in procession.) R. W. Ellicott Evans, of the Masonic body, delivered an address.

A sailor died recently in Texas, and it is said that on his death-bed he confessed that he was one of the crew who murdered Mrs. Alston, of South Carolina, forty years ago. Mrs. Alston was the daughter of Aaron Burr. She sailed from Charleston for New-York, in a brig, and on the trip the crew mutinied and murdered all the officers and passengers.

In the village of Garbuttsville, Monroe County, a few days ago, an English woman named Ford, who was addicted to liquor, took poison because her husband destroyed her bottle of rum. In one of her fits of frenzy, she nearly strangled one of her children, a day or two before her suicide.

Two slaves in Gloucester County, Va., quarreled over cards two or three weeks ago, and one was killed. Augustine, the survivor, (valued at $900, and the property of a Mrs. Nancy Johnson,) has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, and *sentenced to transportation*; whither, is not stated.

The Pension Office has information from one of its special agents of the arrest of four persons in Vermont—J. C. Boswell, Ebenezer Rickford, R. D. Waters, and one Wallace—charged with obtaining bounty land warrants on false and forged papers, knowing them to be of that character.

Mrs. Morse, Vice-President of the Louisiana Mount Vernon Association, publishes a long appeal to the women of the State to come up to the help of the enterprise the ladies have in charge.

Last week there were destructive fires in the woods in Ulster County, sweeping the Shawangunk range south of the "Traps." Serious fires have also occurred on the main range of the Catskills.

The colored churches of Newark, N. J., have shared in the general revival of religion the past Winter. More than 70 members have been added recently.

The Sabbath-observance question is attracting attention in Canada. The Sabbath Alliance has petitioned Parliament for the passage of a Sabbath law.

The city of Philadelphia has 19 engines, 7 hose, and 4 hook and ladder companies in active operation. The losses by fires in 1857 amounted to $339,312.

The Iowa State University is so severely straightened in its finances that the Trustees have resolved to suspend operations for a year.

A new daily paper, the *Times*, is to be established in Burlington, Vt., by Geo. Dewitt C. Clarke, formerly editor of the *Free Press*.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* has completed its 80th year, and is still under the charge of Mr. Platt, the original editor.

Personal.

Miss Elizabeth Dye, a young lady in Newport, Ky., personated Louisiana in a Know-Nothing celebration in the campaign of '56, when a tableaux of the States of the Union formed a part of certain jubilee ceremonies; and for the excellent manner in which she performed that somewhat conspicuous service, has received a present of a magnificent diamond bracelet from the grateful K. N.'s of New-Orleans. The lady accepted, and returned thanks. The bracelet is described as a fine affair; the band being two gold sugar-canes, the cluster a cotton plant, with a pelican feeding her young, and the national flag—the whole a dazzling admixture of gold, enamel and diamonds.

Parson Brownlow has found an antagonist in Cincinnati—the Rev. Abram Pryne, who challenges the Parson to a discussion on Slavery. Brownlow inquires what Church Pryne is connected with, and second, whether he is a white man or a gentleman of color. Pryne replies that he is a minister of what are called Union Churches, or Independent Congregational, and that his father is a Hollander, and his mother's father was a Scotchman, and though not a very white man, there is not a drop of African blood in his veins.

D'Arcy McGee has had his wrath stirred by Dr. Mackay's depreciation of Tom Moore, and comes to the rescue of the poet. In a lecture delivered at Cobourg, last week, Mr. McGee declared that Dr. Mackay had too credulously obeyed the dictum of the English critics, and, for himself, challenged anybody to show him in Moore one obscene allusion, or a superfluous word. At which, the audience applauded.

It is reported in the London papers that an intimation has been sent to Sir Colin Campbell that a peerage is at his service, but he does not care to accept it. His desire is to be advanced to the highest grade in his profession—that of Field Marshal—and this advancement he will shortly obtain. The pay and allowance of a Field Marshal in India would be about £30,000 sterling a year.

Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, in a letter to the London *Times*, denies that any one except his pupils knows his method of educating horses. He has authorized the Messrs. Tattersalls to pay any man a thousand guineas, if the latter will prove to them that he understands and can teach the Rarey system.

His Excellency General Augustus C. Dodge, United States Minister for Spain, with his lady and two children, arrived at Gibraltar in the afternoon of the 18th of April in the French steamer *Ville de Cadiz*, from Cadiz, and departed for Malaga in the same vessel on the following morning.

Mrs. George Gliddon, widow of the author, is now supporting herself and child by taking portraits in colored crayon and pencil sketches. She has both skill and practice in the art. Her studio is No. 7 Dodworth's Buildings.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* (Postmaster Gray's paper) claims to have private information of Mr. Buchanan's intention to make a tour through the West during the Congressional recess.

Mr. Bailey is completing a full-length statue of Turner, the landscape painter, for the next British Academy exhibition.

The Rev. Charles G. Finney, the revival preacher, is on a visit to Rochester, and goes thence to Oberlin.

Mohammed Pacha is going to Boston this week and will sail for Europe in the *Europa* on the 19th.

Senator Bates, of Delaware, is fast recovering his health. His sight is quite restored.

Obituary Notices.

Death of Admiral Carden.—Americans were at one time deeply interested in the fate of this gallant officer, though his name is now scarcely remembered or known in the United States. He it was who commanded the *Macedonia* (48) in 1812, when, after a stubborn resistance, which brought the ship to a hopeless wreck, she was compelled to surrender to the *United States*. Captain Carden, when he reached England, was tried by Court Martial for the loss of his ship; but he was honorably acquitted, and his conduct was extolled "for his firm and most determined courage, coolness, and resolution in every instance throughout the action." The gallant defence he made of his ship was much praised in Parliament, and after his return, the freedom of Glocester, Worcester, and other cities was conferred on him. It is rather a singular circumstance that Admiral Carden's father, Major Carden, of Templemore, died of wounds received in the first American war. Of the Admiral's other services to his country there is a brilliant record. He entered the navy at a very early age. As midshipman in the *Marlborough* he took part in Lord Howe's memorable action, in which he sustained severe injury, and gained his commission as Lieutenant in the July following. When First Lieutenant of the *Fisgard*, Captain Thomas Byam Martin, he obtained great praise for his steady good conduct at the capture, (October, 1798,) after a close and obstinate conflict, of the French frigate *L'Immortalité*, 42 guns. He accompanied the expedition to the Helder, and commanded a division of boats at the debarkation of the troops, and subsequently coöperated with the French Royalists in La Vendee, and with the British army in Egypt. The gallant Admiral was appointed to the command of the *Moselle* brig, and assisted at the blockade of Cadiz. In 1808 he was appointed to the *Ville de Paris*, 110, one of the ships employed in embarking the troops after the battle of Corunna, his unremitting exertions on that occasion gaining him honorable mention in the dispatches of the Admiral of the station.

Capt. John T. Trowbridge, formerly of New-Haven, died at Racine, Wis., on the 3d inst. During the last war, he commanded the ship *Thomas*, of New-Haven, which was captured by the British off the Isle of France, and recaptured by Capt. Trowbridge; but she was soon after captured again by a French cruiser, under the operation of the Milan decrees, and sent to the Isle of France, where the French authorities restored to Capt. Trowbridge his ship and a part of the cargo. A year afterwards, Capt. Trowbridge undertook to recover $250,000 from a sunken wreck on the coast of Holland, and succeeded, but the British again captured him, with his specie, carried him to Java, and afterwards to Calcutta. He was finally taken to England as a prisoner of war, and was released in 1815. He removed to Wisconsin in 1836, and died at the age of 78.

Death of R. S. Rintoul.—The London papers record the death of this liberal-minded gentleman, who founded the London *Spectator*, and was principal editor of that journal for the last thirty years. Mr. Rintoul had been suffering from disease of the heart for some years, and had only withdrawn from the *Spectator* a few years before his death.

The late Senator Evans, of South Carolina, was 66 years of age, a native of South Carolina, and had occupied his Senatorial seat five years. He was formerly Attorney-General of his State, and more recently a Supreme Court Judge.

Mr. Nathan Southworth, a well-known miniature painter, in Boston, died in that city a few days since, immediately after his return from a European trip undertaken for the restoration of his health. He was formerly a resident of this City.

The Rev. Ethan Osborne, a soldier in the Revolution, and for 70 years a minister, died at Fairton, N. J., on the 1st inst., at the age of 100 years.

The Rev. James Scott, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church in Newark, N. J., died on Monday night.

May-Day among the Journals.—We have lost from the corner of Beekman-street a very friendly neighbor; but our loss is our neighbor's gain. The New-York Times have migrated from its late quarters to a new and splendid stone-fronted abode—the stone, by the way, is from Nova Scotia—at the northern extremity of the ground formerly occupied by the venerable Brick Church. In this spacious, commodious, and singularly well-lighted establishment, all the wonders of newspaperdom are now enacted and may be seen by the curious. New presses rattle out the frequent editions, in vaults so lofty as to be devoid of all subterranean gloom; new arrangements on all sides tend to combine ease with rapidity; and—but we do not purpose description. Our object is very sincerely to greet the Proprietors and Editors of this thriving journal, and to wish them all manner of success.—*Albion.*

Lo! the poor Indian, whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind;
His soul proud science never taught to stray
Far as the Solar Walk or Milky Way;
Yet simple nature to his hope has given
Behind the cloud-topt hill a humbler heaven;
Some safer world in depth of woods embraced,
Some happier island in the wat'ry waste,
Where slaves once more their native land behold,
No friends torment, no Christians thirst for gold.
To be, contents his natural desire,
He asks no angel's wing, no seraph's fire;
But thinks, admitted to that equal sky,
His faithful dog shall bear him company.

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[illegible]—Letter from the Rev. T. L. Cuyler.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 5, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For once, the Quaker City has got the start of New-York. We have had long discussions, and protests, in regard to the best means of reaching the [illegible] masses of this City with the Gospel, during the coming Summer. While we have been talking, Philadelphia has been acting. Last evening, after attending the Seamens' Friend Anniversary, I went over with GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., to see the capacious new tent now pitched in Broad-street, near the Academy of Music. It is a tasteful affair in all its arrangements, well-seated, carpeted with sawdust, and it will accommodate full 3,000 persons. At the "mast-head" floats a flag inscribed "Young Men's Christian Association." Over the pulpit is a banner bearing the motto of the Association, "Stand up for Jesus." There is a perpetual sermon sounding from those thrilling last words of the now-glorified DUDLEY A. TYNG.

On Sabbath evening last the audience gathered in and about the tent numbered full 7,000. A powerful discourse was preached by the Rev. Mr. COOKMAN, (son of the eloquent Methodist clergyman lost in the *President*,) and on last Sabbath evening a popular Baptist clergyman officiated. The tent is open to ministers of all evangelical denominations, and is under the control of an effective missionary, and a Board of responsible laymen. The tent was presented to the Young Men's Christian Association; it cost about $2,400. Shall we not have one like it in New-York? It might be pitched on some of the open lots up town, and thence be removed occasionally to the neighborhood of the wharves. There are enough earnest preachers of God's word who would be willing to distribute the "five loaves" among God's poor. Is it not time that the revival went out doors and laid hold of the destitute masses.

Yours truly,
T. L. CUYLER.

The Cooly Trade—Information Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I, with many of your subscribers, have been much interested in a subject which recently you have brought before your readers, and upon which the same class of readers are desirous of still further information. I refer to the China Cooly Trade.

This trade has now been in existence for some years, unchecked by the Government of the United States, and lately has been on the increase. Mr. REED, our Commissioner to China, has declared to be illegal "all cases of shipment of Coolies in American ships, under contracts to be held to labor or service," and yet, with an efficient American fleet at his disposal, the trade is more flourishing than ever, he cognizant of the facts, but only interposing a manifesto. Perhaps some of your many intelligent contributors, or your own able pen, can throw some light on this action of our Commissioner and our Government. If it is illegal, why has it been so long tolerated? and why not some more decided effort made for its suppression by a Commissioner, and a fleet who would be but too happy to signalize themselves by any act which would reflect credit upon their country, and in some measure free them from their present inactive position in the China Seas?

Respecting this trade, there are honest differences of opinion amongst our most eminent China merchants and ship owners. It is upheld by many, and by many condemned, *but by none is it understood* why, if illegal, it is simply so declared by an official who is daily witnessing its pursuit at the port whence they sail, whilst our Government at home take no steps whatever, either by notification or otherwise, to suppress it. If this trade is the Slave-trade in disguise, it ought to be suppressed, and if our most respectable merchants are illegally, but ignorantly prosecuting it, an immediate and public official notification ought to be promulgated as a duty to Humanity and Commerce.

Any information solicited will oblige
MANY READERS.

THEY ALWAYS CARRY TURPENTINE ON MISSISSIPPI BOATS.—The circumstances of the burning of the *Ocean Spray* on the Mississippi are still fresh in the memory. The United States Commissioner at St. Louis is engaged in an investigation, and this is the testimony of one Mississippi steamboat Captain:

Geo. A. Hensley, examined for the defence—Is Captain of the steamboat *Baltimore*; *I have used turpentine to raise steam between this and Alton; I have known it to be frequently used*; if it be used with proper precaution it is not dangerous; *we use it by sprinkling it on the wood with a broom, and then throw the wood into the fire*; I never used it on the *Baltimore*, but used it on a boat that ran to Alton in 1849, for the purpose of raising steam; we always had a barrel of turpentine on board; I don't now regard the use of it in that way as dangerous; we usually placed the vessel in which the turpentine was, on the guard, about twenty feet from the fire; we were very cautious about it, knowing it to be combustible in its nature, but it is perfectly safe if used with precaution.

Cross-examined—We never used turpentine as a common article of fuel; it was *only when there was some boat that started at the same hour, and ran in opposition to us, that we used it*; the opposition was so warm at the time that we carried passengers *for ten cents apiece, and afterwards for nothing; I occasionally used to knock the head of the barrel out, dip the stick into it, carry it to the furnace and throw it into the fire, when we had no dipper convenient.*

The Commissioner referred to the statute prohibiting the use of inflammable materials on board of steamboats, and said he thought it was unnecessary to proceed with the examination in that way, as it did not follow because one man violated the law at one time, that another was authorized to do the same at a future time.

Reexamined—We never dipped the wood into the barrel and then threw it down on the deck; we merely sprinkled it as I said before.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL.—AN ALTO, EXPERIENCED IN Church Music, and having superior reference, desires an engagement in a choir. Address ALTO, *Times* Office.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

INDIAN LECTURES.

The Lectures given on Monday evening at Trinity Church, will be repeated on *The Indians of California and the Southwest*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock at Greene-st. M. E. Church, Greene-st., between Broome and Spring sts., by the Rev. R. B. [illegible], late of California. Admittance 25 cents. Mr. and Miss OATMAN, whose horrid captivity has been lately published, will be present and give some incidents of their captivity.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CENTRAL AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The 40th annual meeting of this Society will be holden at the room No. 44 in the Bible House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 4 o'clock P. M. Members of the Board and of the Society are requested to attend. The meeting is for the transaction of business.

EXHIBITION OF THE PUPILS OF THE New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at the Academy of Music, THURSDAY, May 13, at 4 P. M. Tickets of admission 25 cents, to be had at the door.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A UNION PRAYER-MEETING IS HELD DAILY in the Lecture-room of Stuyvesant Institute (No. 659 Broadway) from 5 to 6 o'clock P. M., under the direction of young men. Ladies and strangers are invited. By order, H. C. KINNEY, President.
A. R. PURDY, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

WILL PARISIENNE, WHOSE COMMUNICATION appeared in this paper of the 23d April, ult., inform M. H. whether his communication in answer to the same was received? If so, please address full name, or if not so, the above initials, Union-sq. Post-Office, informing him where she may be addressed, or the same address through the columns of this paper.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MAY 10, IN THE NEIGHborhood of Williamsburg Ferry, a small WALLET, containing a note of hand, payable to George A. Finke, and $3 in money. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at EDWARD PHILLIPS', Jr., corner of East Broadway and Pike-st.

PATENT LIGHTS
FOR
VAULTS, AREAS AND SKYLIGHTS.

The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

THOS. R. JACKSON'S Prismatic Vault-light, patented April [illegible], 1857.

THOS. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

THOS. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. [illegible], 1857.

THOS. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. [illegible]

THOS. R. JACKSON'S Grooved Vault-light, patented March [illegible]

[illegible] may be seen at THOS. HUNT, Esq.'s, new [illegible] and College-place, or at our [illegible] of this and all kinds of [illegible] railings, doors, shutters, [illegible] gardens, and all iron work [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.
[illegible]
[illegible] 5 and [illegible]

[illegible]-BOAT COM[illegible] [illegible] Secretary and Treas'r.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO
T. D. RICE,
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 14.
VOLUNTEERS.

Messrs. W. R. Blake, (by the kind permission of W. Stuart, Esq.,) C. Walcot, C. Fisher, Mark Smith, H. A. Perry, A. W. Fenno, J. H. Allen, Barrett, Briggs, and Setchel, (by permission of W. E. Burton, Esq.,) H. Bland, J. H. Stoddart, E. B. Phillips, Lionel Goldsmidt, T. Weymss, W. Ward, C. Walters, Buckbee Heartwell, T. Hart, Mesdames Buckland, Stoddart, Bland, McLane, Herbert, Misses J. Manners, Ellen Grey, &c., and a

HOST OF TALENT,

Including Matt Peel's original Campbell Minstrels, and Robertson's Cornet Band, attached to the Twelfth Regiment.

T. D. RICE
Will also appear in a celebrated character.
Full particulars hereafter.
Alderman THOMAS STEVENS, Chairman.
WILLIAM RAINER, Treasurer.
JOSEPH BURTON, Secretary.
Box book now open.

Ladies and gentlemen volunteering will be kind enough to meet on the stage at 11 A. M. on Tuesday.

A. W. FENNO, Stage Manager.

This establishment will, for the present, be let nightly or weekly. During the Summer it will be closed, in order to make extensive alterations and improvements, prior to the Fall season. Apply at the box office.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS.
TEMPLE OF ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,
Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.
H. WOOD, Proprietor.
WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

The following unapproachable combination of artists appear in personation of Negro peculiarity:

SYLVESTER BLEEKER, Stage Manager.
COMIC DELINEATORS OF ETHIOPIAN ECCENTRICITIES:
Mr. C. H. FOX, Mr. C. WHITE, Mr. J. BUDWORTH, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. T. VAUGHN, Mr. F. EDWARDS, Mr. M. CAMPBELL.
QUARTETTE:
Mr. J. LYNCH, Mr. C. RAYNOR, Mr. G. GARDNER, Mr. COLLINS.
INSTRUMENTAL:
Mr. L. MEYER, Mr. SMITH, Mr. HASLAM, Mr. WERNIG, Mr. LEOPOLD, Mr. DEWEY.
THIS WEEK, THE STATUE LOVER.

Most attractive novelties will be produced in rapid succession. For particulars, see bills of the day.

Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6¾; performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL
TO
MRS. HOEY.

The Committee of Management of the proposed complimentary testimonial to this beautiful and accomplished lady, previous to her departure for Europe, beg to intimate that

SATURDAY EVENING, May 15,

has been selected for this event.

It has been the wish of the Committee to engage the Academy of Music, or some other theatre larger than Wallack's, for an occasion which might be fairly estimated as likely to attract as large an audience as has ever been assembled in New-York; but with characteristic gentleness of feeling, Mrs. HOEY interposed, and expressed a wish—which to the Committee was a command—that whatever compliment her friends desired to offer should be extended to her on a spot which is surrounded with some of the happiest memories of her life, and on which she has so often won the smiles and elicited the enthusiasm of those who would be likely to gather round her on such a night.

The Committee have, therefore, the pleasure to announce that

THE FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MRS. HOEY

will take place at WALLACK'S THEATRE on SATURDAY, May, 15, on which occasion she will appear FOR THE LAST TIME previous to her departure for Europe.

The Committee feel happy in being enabled to state that they have already received the most handsome proffers of service from several leading Italian artists, some distinguished danseuses now in this City, and almost every dramatic artist of distinction in the United States, promising to render the performance in every respect *a fitting tribute to one who unites to such high professional ability such estimable private worth*.

Prices for this occasion will be—Orchestra chairs $1 50; parquet and dress circle $1; family circle as usual.

☞ Box Book now open.

ITALIAN CONCERT—AT DODWORTH'S SALOON, *THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, at 8 o'clock.* First grand concert of Signorina ANTOINETTA and MARIA BABA, and their brother, who is only 11 years old, and as a violinist is the wonder of the age; assisted also by many eminent artists, among whom are Signori TIBERINI, GASSIER, DONIZETTI and NICOLAO, who have kindly volunteered their services.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE CRYSTAL PALACE is open daily, and contains many beautiful works of art and industry. Strangers visiting the City cannot find a more agreeable place to visit.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

POTTERY FOR SALE—THE WELL KNOWN establishment of J. M. *Pruden*, situated in the city of Elizabeth, New-Jersey. Lot one hundred and twenty feet on Water-st., by about two hundred and fifty feet deep, running through to Elizabeth Creek, with a good wharf the whole width of the property. On the premises are a good dwelling-house, with 10 rooms, a large cellar and in good order; a two-story brick factory, twenty feet wide, and one hundred and twenty-five deep, also, several large frame buildings suitable for the above business, with two excellent kilns in first-rate order, together with the stock on hand, consisting of a well assorted lot of stone and earthen ware, portable furnaces, drain pipe, flower-pots, &c., with a sail-boat and barge, and a salesroom in New-York, foot of Dey-st. The whole will be disposed of together or separately. The above property and business offers an excellent opportunity for any one wanting to enter into a manufacturing business, as it has been established for thirty years. For information and particulars, inquire of J. M. PRUDEN, on Crockery Barge, foot of Dey-st., New-York, or at the factory, Elizabeth, New-Jersey.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing his old patrons, and the public generally, that his large Farm Mansion, near Glen Cove is in order for immediate reception of families wishing to secure an unusually pleasant retreat from the scorching heat of Summer; combining the advantages of a farmhouse with rooms particularly arranged for the use of families.

Steamboat *Croton* leaves Peck-slip every day, at 4 o'clock P. M. Address CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

HOTEL TO LET—THE CLERMONT HOUSE, New-York, corner of Murray-st. and College-place, situate in the centre of the dry goods trade, and half a block from Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, completely finished for hotel purposes. Will be rented on a lease of five or ten years. For particulars, inquire of J. J. ASTOR, Jr., No. 85 Prince-st., or HENRY DAY, No. 82 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

JEWELERS' SAFE, LARGE SIZE, FIRE and burglar-proof, filled with convenient drawers patent combination lock, cost $600 will be sold for $400; may be seen at No. 60 Vesey-st., first floor. Another small size Jewelers' Safe at No. 91 Maiden-lane; price $75.
A. W. SPIES & CO.

COAL YARD TO LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A coal yard, in one of the best stands in the lower part of the City; doing a good business. Everything necessary, and in good order. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of L. CARY, No. 484 Pearl-st.

BAKERY FOR SALE OR LEASE—ON REAsonable terms, in a beautiful village, a few miles from the City. Inquire of Messrs. ANDREWS & KIMBALL, No. 5 Tryon Row.

RARE CHANCE.—A COMPLETE BOUND FILE of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in good order, from Jan. 1, 1854, to the present date, for sale cheap. Apply to H. F. TICE, *Times* office.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

CHARLES S. LITTLE & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
Foreign and Domestic
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, EDGE TOOLS, &c.,
Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' IMPLEMENTS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 *Fulton-st.*

COOPERS' TRUSS HOOPS OF ALL SIZES, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

FOUNDERS' AND MACHINISTS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

HOUSE-BUILDERS' HARDWARE FOR sale by CHAS. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SMITHS', MINERS' AND RAILROAD contractors' tools, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

BOAT AND SHIP-BUILDERS' HARDWARE for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

COOPERS' SUPERIOR EDGE TOOLS OF the most celebrated makers, and the largest assortment in the City, for sale by CHAS. S. LITTLE & CO., Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

SASH WEIGHTS.—ALWAYS ON HAND A full assortment of sash-weights and dumb-waiter weights, at 1½c. per pound. No charge for delivery.
HIRAM JELLIFF, No. 253 9th-av.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., 98 William-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVED.—MISS SHEPPARD INFORMS HER friends, and the ladies generally, that she has removed to No. 245 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., where she will be happy to see ladies whose hair requires her attendance.

REMOVAL.—S. D. WOODRUFF'S BOOT AND shoe store removed from corner 22d-st. and 8th-av. to No. 475 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE AMERICAN PLATE-GLASS COMPANY—Having reconstructed and enlarged its works, are prepared to furnish ROUGH PLATE GLASS of quality superior to anything that has been offered in this market, of any size, in any quantity, and at the shortest notice. Also, PRESSED GLASS of all descriptions, for pavements, vaults, &c., &c. Liberal discount allowed to the trade. Office, 236 Broadway, New-York.

SELPHO'S PATENT ANGLESEY LEG AND ARTIFICIAL HAND.—WM. SELPHO has removed from No. 24 Spring-st. to [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

D. S. WILLIAMS,
Late WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM,
Having REMOVED to the spacious lofts in the
GARY BUILDING,
Nos. 109 and 107 CHAMBERS-ST., and
Nos. 89 and 91 READE-ST.,
Is now offering, for cash or on approved credit, a large and well-assorted stock of
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
Of all the styles, qualities, and materials usually found in market. Having one of the largest salesrooms in the city, with ample facilities, and an experience of near twenty years in the business, purchasers may feel assured of being as well served at this House, as at any other in the trade.
☞ All cash and prompt time buyers are invited to call.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No. 524 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Offer to the public one of the
Largest and best selected Stocks of
CARPETING
to be found in this country, a part of which is
The entire Stock of a large Importing House
declining business, which will be sold
20 per cent. less than the cost of importation.
1,000 pieces
BRUSSELS CARPETING, $1 per yard.
500 pieces
INGRAIN CARPETING, best quality, 75 cents per yard.
At Retail for Cash only.

NEW RETAIL STORE
May 10, 1858,
500 pieces first quality
FRENCH JACONETS,
at 12½ cents per yard.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

THE
EVERETT HAT,
Having established its claims upon the attention of the Trade as
A DRESS HAT,
The undersigned feel encouraged to make further efforts, in pursuance of the same line of policy as heretofore announced by them, and have now the pleasure of offering, for the examination of their friends,
THE CRITTENDEN HAT,
Which, leaving the line of trade already occupied by its predecessor quite undisturbed, seeks for itself another and no less important field of operations, basing its claims to notice—like the statesman whose name it bears—not so much upon startling novelty and originality of conception, as upon the
EXCELLENCE OF ITS QUALITY.
Whether it be in material, color, or proportion, and in being altogether just what it should be for the purpose designed—
A SUMMER HAT,
With a crown sufficient to protect the head, and brim enough to shade the face.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 46 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE REMOVAL OF
McCORMACK & SIMPSON
To their new and elegant store,
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
in the building recently occupied as
HALF ORPHAN ASYLUM,
Where they have on exhibition a beautiful and attractive stock of
REAL LACES,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
RIBBONS,
GLOVES, &c.
&c., &c.,
of the latest importation, and at prices unquestionably low.
No. 140 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.,
next block above their old stand.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN *respectfully invites*
a minute and general inspection
of all his Parisian novelties
in new and elegant Mantillas,
at the opening of his new store
on Monday, May 10,
No. 415 Broadway, one door south of Canal-st.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S new store
No. 415 Broadway,
is now open,
with an entirely new stock
of truly magnificent Mantillas,
imported and manufactured
expressly for the occasion.
Observe the address,
No. 415 Broadway, Brandreth Building.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
G. BULPIN HAS REMOVED
to No. 415 Broadway,
(one door south of Canal-st.,)
with a beautiful new stock of
ELEGANT AND COSTLY MANTILLAS
will be exhibited on the occasion.

A WORD TO THE LADIES.
BULPIN'S Summer opening of
new and beautiful Mantillas,
at No. 415 Broadway,
Brandreth Building,
will positively take place
Monday, May 10.

NEW RETAIL STORE.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth,
Will open, on Monday, May 10,
A large invoice of
FRENCH PRINTED and
DE COUPE BAREGES,
At 25 cents per yard,
USUAL PRICE 50 cents.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.,
Will open this day, May 10,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS,
AND DUSTERS
OF NEW AND CHOICE STYLES.

S. CHAMBERS
HAS A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Children's Hats and Bonnets, Silk, Straw and Leghorn.
Also, Ladies' and Children's Clothing, best quality and newest styles, and French Steel Skirts, eleven hoops, superior article, for $2, by S. CHAMBERS, 397 Broadway.

MILLER & GRANT, NO. 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY,
A superb assortment of Black Chantilly Veils, Flounces, Mantillas, Points, Capes, Coiffures, Barbes; also, French Lace Mantillas, with flounces, for $10, Points for $6. The above goods are of exclusive patterns, and of the best manufacture.

JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK MANUFACTURER, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., still remains at his old location, where he has been for the last twenty years, and has on hand a good assortment of traveling and packing trunks, ladies' dress and hat boxes, leather and carpet bags, of his own manufacture, and regularly imports from Paris an assortment of very fine satchels and bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use. All articles bought at this establishment sent to any part of New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, free of expense.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES FOR GARDENING, house-cleaning, or any work that soils the hands, are invaluable. They are made various lengths, to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, and by wearing render the hands soft, smooth and snowy white. Sold at all rubber stores, and at No. 26 John-st., up stairs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WITNESS,
A WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL,
Of all that can instruct, amuse and improve
home-loving hearts in old and young,
and devoted to
TEMPERANCE, FREE-LABOR, RELIGION,
and the
ELEVATION OF THE MASSES.

Genuine Christianity will be its basis of action, believing that therein, all the elements necessary to Freedom, Justice, Progress, Morality, and the humanizing of society, substantially exist.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.
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Rev. PHINEAS STOWE, Boston.
Mrs C. W. DENISON,
Miss C. P. CLARK,
Miss E. JOHNSTONE, and many others.
No. 1 *will be issued, May* 22, 1858,

MEN of Labor, Temperance, Freedom, Progress and Religion, read
THE WITNESS;
A portion of its space is "*open*" to your pens.

MOTHERS—For home-happiness, peace, amusement and instruction
THE WITNESS
Will be your paper; purity will preside over its pages; the well-being of you and yours, *here*, preparatory to the great hereafter,
"The chief end of man,"
being its leading object.

JAMES B. DUNN and THOMAS FRASER, Editors.

All communications to be addressed, *The Witness*, No. 201 3d-av., New-York.

TERMS.—$2 per year. Five copies, $8. Ten copies, $15, by mail, payable in advance. By carrier $2 50, single copy.

Canvassers and Agents wanted.

SPORTING.

SLOOP YACHT FOR SALE CHEAP.—SHE is a keel boat, of about 20 tons, copper-fastened throughout; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order. To be seen at the foot of 11th st., East River.

WANTED—CHEAP—A SMALL YACHT OR CABIN boat of five to fifteen tons. Address, Post-Office, Box No. 1,[illegible], stating price, age, description, and the place where the boat can be seen.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A THOROUGH-BRED English bull dog, black and white preferred. Address, stating price and age, CARLO, Box No. 133 *Times* office.

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AT DAYLIGHT,
THIS (Thursday) MORNING, THE NEW-YORK LEDGER will be for sale at all the news offices in the United States, New-Jersey and the Sandwich Islands.

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LO! THE POOR INDIAN.—Read Emerson Bennett's Great Indian Tale, entitled BLANCHE BERTRAND; Or, Perils of the Border, in the New-York Ledger. Now ready this (Thursday) morning.

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The Late Scientific and Medical Conventions.

[illegible] Custom-House and politics—The Inspection of Drugs—The Societies of Washington and Baltimore—Dr. Hayes' Circumpolar Expedition—The Savans Settle the Permian Dispute, &c.

From Our Own Special Correspondent.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, May 8, 1858.

The Medical Convention is over. The Northern members have mostly gone home, travelling, for the sake of a visit to the grave of Washington, to [illegible] their chance of reaching their homes before Sunday, the Committee of Arrangements having [illegible] that the excursion to Mount Vernon would be ended in time to take the evening cars [illegible]. Before quitting this head-quarters of the [illegible], where every day, for several months [illegible] is a Fourth of July, and highfalutin eloquence always in order, I will give a few notes [illegible] matters for which we had no room when [illegible]. Every member and every reader of the proceedings of the Convention must have noticed the [illegible] of its debates from everything purely [illegible] or otherwise than incidentally professional, [illegible] grief to some younger sons of Æsculapius, who came [illegible] to do their hero-worshipping—anxious to evince their [illegible] to the magnates [illegible], and sit at the feet of the learned [illegible]. [illegible] "talk the shop." [illegible] the true way [illegible].

I have already alluded to the political position the [illegible] found itself in on the last day of its [illegible], [illegible] worthy a more extended notice.—[illegible] Dr. Thomas O. Edwards, from Iowa, had introduced from the Committee on Nominations a resolution taking the appointment of "a committee of nine to wait on Secretary Cobb and request of him to restore Dr. Bailey to the Inspectorship of Drugs in the New-York Custom-House." The House was a little sleepy at the time, and did not observe what a whirlpool—to wit, that of politics—they were gliding into. There was a slight opposition to which some New-York men vigorously responded. Dr. Sayre told them that the Inspection of Drugs was one of the most important matters to which their attention could possibly be turned. If an ignoramus presided over it, doctors over the whole Union were just as likely to be poisoning as improving their patients; they were liable to give blue clay instead of blue pill to their dyspeptics, and corrosive sublimate for calomel. Their most potent drugs upon which the patients' lives hung in the article of death would deceive them for their utter impotency, and when they were soothing their comfortably sick one with harmless placebos, they would be poisoning them. Dr. Bailey, he said, was a scientific man—thoroughly acquainted with the drug business—the present incumbent, for anything he knew, might know no more of the subjects of his inspection than that distinguished surgeon of New-York did, who, on his examination for a degree, being asked "what is Opodildoc?" answered "A Bulbous Root." [Sensation, and querying whether the distinguished surgeon were present.] The resolution passed, but when afterwards called up for reconsideration, the Washington physicians showed a great deal of anxiety to undo what had been done, Dr. Tyler and others protesting that it was an insult to the President and his Secretary for a Medical Convention to dictate which of two physicians should be employed in a Custom-House Office. Then Dr. Payne of Virginia got the floor and made a speech as was a speech. Mr. Cheerman, said he, what nonsense! They're afeerd of making a political thing of this Custom House matter. And so they will, if they keep lugging it into politics. But here I am, as smart as the most of ye, and I didn't think of its being political, and shouldn't, if they hadn't on 'tother side told me of it. If they're afeerd of it's coming to be political, why don't they keep still about the politics of it? Talking about it is jest the way to ring the politics in. I'm a patent Dimicrat from Virginny; from, perhaps, the ruralest of Virginny deestricts. I'm not contaminated either by politics or by cities; I take things as I find 'em; if medicine is your talk, I'm there; and if there's any politics, I'm there. But no mixing; no politics and medicine in the same dose for me. When ye're ready for your politics, reckon me in at the b'ar fight. I've done some good for Mr. James Buchanan, and I've done no harm to Howell Cobb. [Roars of laughter.] I don't s'pose any man in this medical and enlightened convention has got a cleaner record than I have in politics, but I don't mean to make no allusion to politics unless the 'tother side comes on first. This subject was introduced by my good friend, Dr. Tom Edwards,—the Cheerman there. I've known him of old, though I never had the honor of being introduced till this Convention opened; but I know him, Sir, politically, Sir, and otherwise, Sir, and I know he's right, and I say, that where Dr. Tom Edwards, the Cheerman, leads, I'll follow. Where he goes I'm ready to go. There's no danger of politics where he leads off. At least, none on the wrong side. So reckon me in, and I'm ready for the vote.

The Chairman at length succeeded in getting his zealous friend to suspend in behalf of somebody, who had an explanation and a less Congressional style of speech to make. This discussion might have continued with more doubtful results for hours, but that it became evident that the New-York delegation were split upon the merits of the case, and that the incumbent, Dr. [illegible], and the late occupant, Dr. Bailey, of the Inspectorship, were both Democrats—one a regular old-fashioned one, and the other a protégé of Captain Rynders,—on which discovery the movers gracefully backed out, and the whole matter was tabled.

Since the Association met in New-York, when, after a most harmonious session, at their concluding dinner on Blackwell's Island, Dr. [illegible] pulled Dr. [illegible]'s nose, and as a favor begged him to resent it, there never has been a meeting at which more New-Yorkers were present, and, of course, never one at which there was more spicy debate, or more hearty personalities indulged. It is due to the New-Yorkers to say, however, that, while they furnished all the topics of sharp and bitter discussion, they seldom spoke except on the defensive, and in public were models of quiet decorum.

When the Academy of Medicine of New-York, in April, were appointing their delegates, Dr. [illegible] assured them that he had heard of several persons who were appointed delegates by other bodies as well as by that. Moreover, some, he was sure, of those nominated would prefer the honor and then stay at home. To secure a full representation he proposed that the President put to each nominee, before he was voted on, the questions: "Have you been nominated by any other body of physicians?" and, "Will you attend the meetings at Washington?" The Academy, after some quibbling, concluded to go it. Dr. Valentine Mott headed the list of nominees; so when his name had been read, Dr. [illegible], the President—rising in his seat—solemnly asked the two questions, to which Dr. Mott, from his seat, as solemnly and more firmly replied: "To the first question I answer, not to my knowledge; and to the second, it will be just as I feel when the time comes." So uncompromising an answer satisfied, and the Academy agreed to let the delegates go or not, as they chose. The result showed that the precaution was entirely uncalled for.

The members who were also members of the Scientific Convention could but contrast the two bodies, to the damage of the Medical. The Scientific was essentially a truly scientific, and also a social body. Most of the members who were in the yearly habit of attending, brought their wives and daughters with them, who sat out the discussions, and shared the awkwardness or the enjoyments of the evening festivities with them. The papers, however scientific, were so stripped of unnecessary technicalities as to be interesting to any acquainted with the elements of the topic handled; and an alteration of the Constitution is on the table for next year's decision, throwing open membership and all its privileges to ladies. When Prof. Henry once suggested that membership was scarcely guarded enough, a better doctrine was instantly preached as the popular one; let down the bars, let every man or woman in who cares enough about it to come in, and let the papers of members settle their standing in the Association. With this policy in view, the sectional Committees carefully examine every paper that is to be read before putting it on the day's programme, and the Standing Committee takes charge of all the quarrelsome questions. Thus the dirty clothes are washed at home, or, out of sight in the Committee's Room, and only scientific subjects occupy the time of members in general. At the Medical Association, it was just otherwise: all papers of scientific value were read by title or referred to the Publication Committee without even that compliment, and the Association hurried to sit down to its fight over Ethics. The Ethical Committee was the most important Committee on the list, and the code Ethics was regarded, as Dr. Cox, of Maryland, said, when under a high pressure of swelling oratory, the heart, the lungs and life [illegible]. [illegible] with these always, but the ladies take seats in [illegible]

[illegible] is aliened in. The [illegible] of Baltimore, [illegible] generally and [illegible] at [illegible] exclusively so. If a lady, deceived by [illegible], went late [illegible] the same [illegible] and never visited the [illegible] pieces to which her husband was expected to go the same evening. The arrangement for meeting rooms at Baltimore were sadly deficient. The great hall of the Maryland Institute, where so many Presidential Conventions have been held, was divided across into two parts by a screen, and by another screen placed along the side, a hall of entrance was made to the back room. The hall was haunted, however, with echoes; it seemed as if all the noise and confusion of half a score of conventions had been left over, and lain latent until the voices of the savants waked them. The paper read in section A echoed so distinctly in section B, that the single gentleman who would have understood the results of *Prof. Peirce's Analytic Morphology*, if he had heard them, found his cerebral juices too weak to solve, at the same time, both them and *Prof. Lesley's Isometric gradations*, that slipped through the thin tissue of the screen into his other ear—so, beating two tunes at once upon the two drums of his ears. The Committee of Arrangements tried to mend the matter by furnishing one other room, but still worse inconveniences compelled them to evacuate it promptly, and go back. At Washington, the Smithsonian lecture-room and lobbies furnished every convenience, and of the most perfect sort, for the medical men to do their squabbling in.

A great deal of the pleasure of the Baltimore sojourn was doubtless owing to the excellent hotel accommodations found there. Nothing could be more quiet and cozy than the Gilmore, with its airy rooms, quick waiters, clean and faultless tables—even Barnum's, which was crowded to the attic, gave perfect satisfaction to every reasonable boarder. While nothing could more sicken a body bred to home comfort than the lazy, greasy waiters, smoky, stifling rooms, and snatch-and-run arrangement of the Washington Hotels. Men who had made the tour of Europe, and learned that it is a sure sign of extensive travel never to complain of tavern fare, growled aloud. It was the excuse of the hotels that they were overrun, but who can remember the same season of the year when they were not overrun? It was some consolation, however, to men of moderate purses, to see those, who certainly are millionaires at home, climbing to the nastiest little attics at Willard's to sleep in the same room with three strangers, wiping their faces on their own soiled linen in lieu of towels, and getting up hungry from the dinner table, because the waiter could not possibly make his rounds of all the guests at his tables before the time for the next session to open. A week of such experiences would do a good deal to starve out the zeal of some wealthy men, accustomed to all manner of luxuries at home, who have ached very hard to serve the country in Congress.

The action taken by the Scientific Convention on Dr. Hayes' paper is likely to prove important. When the Doctor began to read his paper on the Open Polar Sea, probably not a dozen present believed there was any such open sea about the Pole. But so clearly did he send forth the arguments for his belief, that one of two things was everybody's belief when he had finished,—either that such a sea does exist, and that Dr. Hayes is the man to find it, or, that if it does not exist, an expedition that shall cost so little, manned by such brave spirits as Dr. Hayes, could not fail to add largely to the scientific information of the world. That in short, success would be a crowning glory to our attempts at Arctic discoveries, and a failure in the main object, still result in incidental discoveries that would amply repay all the costs of the outfit. The Coast Survey want the Doctor's barometrical and magnetic observations. The geologists want his details of the glacier movements which are to-day expounding the causes of the drift that ages ago was harrowing and sowing with rocks the New-England fields, and all the other naturalists saw their own hobbies, feeding quietly in his stables, waiting to be led out. So without debate or hesitation, the Association, which seldom commits itself to anything, committed itself to and indorsed the wisdom of Dr. Hayes' Circumpolar Expedition. The names of the Committee appointed to coöperate with Dr. Hayes were, Superintendent Bache, (of the Coast Survey;) Prof. Henry, (of the Smithsonian Institution;) Prof. Wm. B. Rogers, (of Boston;) Prof. Hitchcock, of Amherst; Prof. Dana, of Yale; Senator Ewing and Mayor Swann—than whom seven men could scarcely be selected more likely to lay the matter in good shape before Congress and the scientific world. It is needless to say that the author of the Expedition was in good spirits over the issue.

Your readers have not forgotten the keen and close debate on the priority of discovery of the Permian fossils in America. I understand that after the subject left the Institute it was arranged satisfactorily to all the contestants. What started the whole discussion was the discovery of a foot note to a proof-sheet of Prof. James Hall's forthcoming *Geology of Iowa*, which, without claiming it for himself, seemed to leave the impression that he had pronounced certain fossils that had been put into his hands to be of Permian character. This aroused Mr. Meek, his assistant, who thought it clear and unquestionable that he was the discoverer of this unlooked-for and not rationally to-be-expected system in our American rocks. To remove every cloud of suspicion and leave the honor unmistakably with Mr. Meek, Prof. Hall, it is said, consents to erase the suspicious note. Whether any such system exists here is, after all, more a question of words than otherwise. The brothers Rogers who threw most doubt upon it, were understood to acknowledge that the fossils were what they were claimed to be, and as to the names of systems, that is a matter for the makers of nomenclatures to settle.

F. T.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets..*Carefully reported for the New-York Times*

New-York, Wednesday, May 12, 1858—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 36 bbls. at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Saleratus, 6c. ₱ lb. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 1,743 bbls., including 1,086 bbls. Pots, and 657 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 32c.@33c., cash ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is limited, and prices continue to rule low. Patent Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 48c.; Stearic, 26c.@27c., and Adamantine, 17c.@19c. ₱ lb. An effort is being made by manufacturers of Adamantine Candles to cause a general cessation of production, in view of the dearness of raw materials, and the low prices obtainable for Candles.

COAL—Foreign continues quiet, and only a moderate inquiry exists for Anthracite. The supply of foreign is rather limited, while Anthracite is freely offered. We quote Liverpool Cannel at $10; Liverpool Orrell, $7 ₱ chaldron; Pictou and Sydney, $5 50@$5 75, and Anthracite at $4 25@$5 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—The demand is fair at uniform rates, with sales of 180 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c.@13c.; 50 Laguayra at 11¾c.; 600 bags Rio at 10½c.@11¼c.—all 4 months' credit; with 120 bags St. Domingo at 9¼c.@9½c., cash, ₱ lb. Our Coffee report of yesterday, omitted this morning, was as follows: "Java is in request, with sales of 600 mats at 18c. ₱ lb. Rio has been more sought after, mainly by speculators, and sales have been reported of a cargo of 4,200 bags, on terms not disclosed; with 270 bags, in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb., usual credit. Other kinds are quiet, yet firm. The auction sale of Santos, to-day, resulted in the disposal of (3,216 bags) nearly all offered (3,700 bags) at from 9½c.@15¼c., ₱ lb., averaging $10 56 ₱ 100 lbs. The sale was well attended, and passed off with considerable spirit. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, brokers, report that during the week there were received 6,850 bags Rio. The principal private sale was that of 3,500 bags St. Domingo, to speculators, at 9½c. ₱ lb., 4 months' credit. Stock of all kinds on hand this morning, 41,109 pkgs., including 16,686 bags Rio and Santos, 6,040 bags Bahia, 5,000 bags St. Domingo, 4,515 bags Maracaibo, 2,636 bags and 2,000 mats Java, and 1,330 bags Laguayra. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 16¼c.@18c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@14c.; Laguayra, 11½c.@11¾c.; Rio, common to prime, at 9½c.@11½c.; Bahia, 9c., 4 mos. credit; and St. Domingo, 9⅛c.@10c., cash, ₱ lb."

COPPER—The market is heavy, and prices favor buyers. New Sheathing, 26@26½c.; Yellow do., 22c.; Old do., 20c.@21c.; American Ingot, 21½c.@21¾c.; Chili Pig, 22¾c.@23c.; Bolts, 30c.; Braziers', 31c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market exhibits no really new feature. The demand is limited, and prices are languid. We have heard of sales to-day of only 500 DRY GOODS—A very fine catalogue of French Dress bales, including Middling, at 12⅝c.@12⅞c. for Upland, and 12¾c.@12⅞c. for Gulf, ₱ lb. The stock here is estimated at 70,800 bales, against 84,500 bales same time last year.

Goods, of the importation of Messrs. L. and B. Curtis & Co., was offered at auction, to-day, through Messrs. Wilmerding & Mount, to an unusually numerous company, who competed with much spirit, purchasing nearly all offered, at what were considered satisfactory prices, especially for the really choice fabrics introduced into the catalogue. These sold most advantageously. The other auction sales of the day were unimportant.

FEATHERS—Prime Live Geese, 42c.@47c. for Western, and 39c.@43c. for Southern, ₱ lb.

FIRE CRACKERS—No. 1, Canton, 40 packs, at $1 65@$1 70 ₱ box.

FISH—The leading kinds are plentier and somewhat cheaper, but the demand is limited. Dry Cod, $3 37½@$3 60 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Massachusetts Mackerel, small size, $13 50; No. 2, small and medium $12 50 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 37½c.@42½c. for scaled, and 13c.@15c. for No. 1, ₱ box. Pickled Salmon, $29@$32 ₱ tierce, and $22@$23 ₱ bbl.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market continues heavy, for State and Western Flour, the demand being moderate, mainly for home use, within yesterday's revised range. Most holders are willing sellers, especially of Western brands, which are most abundant. Sales, 12,300 bbls.

Poor to good Superfine State	$4 00@$4	15
Extra State	4 20@ 4	35
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 95@ 4	10
Superfine Ohio	4 15@ 4	30
Fancy Ohio	4 30@ 4	35
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 30@ 6	00
Extra Ohio	4 35@ 6	00
Fancy Genesee	4 25@ 4	30
Extra Genesee	5 00@ 6	50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 75@ 6	75

Canadian Flour is doing better. Sales 650 bbls. low to good extra, at $4 30@$5 50 ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair request at about former rates. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,700 bbls., at $4 40@$4 70 for poor to good mixed and straight brands; and $4 75@$7 50 for low fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling less freely at $3@$3 40 for fine to superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand and firm at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The latter in puncheons commands $18 each.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are very quiet and prices almost nominal.

FRUIT—Raisins are quiet and languid, including Layer, at $3@$3 12½, and Bunch at $2 40@$2 45 ₱ whole box. West India fruit continued in fair supply and demand, including Pine Apples, at $8@$11; Cocoa Nuts at $22; and Bananas at $1@$1 25; the latter ₱ bunch. Other kinds are essentially unaltered. Sales by auction here, to-day, [illegible] boxes Messina Oranges at $1 [illegible] boxes do. Lemons $1 [illegible]@$2 50, cash, ₱ box; and 300 cases Bordeaux Prunes at 7½c.@12c., cash, ₱ lb.

FURS—Business continues limited, and prices are without improvement. [illegible] quotations for No. 1 are $2 50@$4 50 for Otter Skins; $10@$50 for Black and Silver Fox; $2 50@$5 for Cross Fox; 75c.@$1 50 for Red Fox; 15c.@30c. for Gray Fox; $5@$15 for Black Bear; $1@$5 for do. Cub and Yearling; $1 50@$4 50 for Fisher; 75c.@$2 for dark Mink; $1 50 for common Marten; $1 25@$1 87½ for Lynx; 10c.@12c. for Muskrat; 10c.@$1 for Raccoon; 50c.@$1 for Wolf; 75c. for Southern Beaver; 15c.@50c. for Wild Cat; 10c.@12½c. for Opossum, all ₱ piece; and 75c.@$1 for Beaver, ₱ lb. By the Persia advices received from the Leipsic Fair, are to April 28. American descriptions had been sold to a moderate extent, but at prices leaving a very small margin for profit.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good supply and fair request at about previous rates. Sales 44,500 bushels, in lots, including poor to good ordinary White Canadian at $1 02@$1 06; damaged Club do. at 82c.@84c.; Red Western at 90c.; poor Chicago Spring at 81c.@82c.; good to very choice White Southern at $1 15@$1 30, the latter rate for a small parcel; and fair Red Southern at $1 08 ₱ bushel. Corn is plenty and heavy, with a moderate inquiry, mainly for home use. Sales 37,000 bushels at 67c. for damaged mixed Western, old New-Orleans; 72c.@73c. for White Southern; 73c.@74c. for Yellow Southern; and 76c.@77c. for small lots of Jersey Yellow, ₱ bushel. Rye is in light supply and request. Sales 3,200 bushels at 68c. for Jersey, and 69c.@70c. for Northern, ₱ bushel. Barley is more sought after, and is quoted up to 60c.@66c. ₱ bushel. Some orders have been filled for Philadelphia and Baltimore, which would have been sent to Albany, had not prices been lower here than in that market, particularly when the expense of bringing the article hither is added to the current rates (60c.@65c. ₱ bushel, at the latest dates by mail) in Albany. Barley Malt, 70c.@75c. ₱ bushel. Oats are quiet at about former prices, 44c.@46c. for Western; 42c.@44c. for State; 37c.@42c. for Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware; and 30c.@35c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. Canadian Peas, 85c. ₱ bushel; Blackeyed Peas, $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bag, of 2 bushels; and White Beans at $1 06¼@$1 12½ ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales at 45c.@60c., cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Continues quiet at previous figures; including undressed at $105@$120, and dressed at $170@$185 ₱ ton; Jute at $95@$97 50, ₱ ton; and Manila at 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb., usual terms.

HIDES—Prime continue in fair demand, including prime Buenos Ayres at 24½c.@25c.; Rio Grande at 23½c.@24c., and Orinoco at 22c.@24½c., ₱ lb., 6 months' credit. Stock on hand, to-day, of all kinds, 146,094, against 112,800 same time last year, and 101,425 same time in 1856.

HOPS—The demand is moderate, and prices are unchanged. Crop of 1857, 4½c.@7½c.; old, 2½c.@3c.

HONEY—Cuba, 62½c.@65c., free, and 54c. in bond, ₱ gal.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in slack demand, mainly at $24@$25, usual credit, ₱ ton. Small lots from yard bring more. English Bar is very quiet, including Common, at $45@$47 50, and Refined at $55@$57 ₱ ton. Other kinds exhibit no important change.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 50@$1 62½ ₱ M.

LEAD—The supply and demand are limited, and prices are unaltered. We quote Foreign Pig at $6@$6 20; American Pig at $6 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Bar, 6½c.; and Pipe and Sheet at 6½c. ₱ lb. In St. Louis, May 8, a sale of 2,750 pigs Galena was reported at $5 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole finds ready buyers at full prices. Hemlock, middle weights, 23c.@25½c.; Oak do., 28c.@30c. ₱ lb. Hemlock tanned, upper, in the rough, is sparingly offered, and is in request at 25c.@26c. ₱ lb. French Calf Skins and English Salted Sheep Skins, remain as previously reported.

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for Common and 90c. for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—The market is quiet, and prices are without any noticeable change. Stocks continue ample.

MOLASSES—The demand continues moderate at unaltered prices. New-Orleans, 35½c.@36½c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@32½c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.; German Wrought, 5c.@5½c.; Clinch, 6c. ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet and languid at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for at 49½c.@50c., cash, ₱ gallon. Tar, $2@$2 37½; Pitch, $1 87½@$2 12½ ₱ bbl. Rosin is rather sparingly sought after, including Common at $1 50@$1 56¼ ₱ 310 lbs.; No. 2 at $1 62½@$1 87½; No 1 at $2 75@$4 25, and White and Pale at $5@$6 25 ₱ 280 lbs.

OIL-CAKE—City thin oblong at $36@$36 50 ₱ ton.

OILS—Crude is in demand—including good to prime Whale at 54c.@56c., and Sperm at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ gallon. Refined is selling, in lots, at 68c.@70c. for bleached Winter, and 65c.@68c. for bleached Spring Whale, and $1 30@$1 32 for unbleached Sperm, ₱ gallon. Red Oil, 47½c.@50c. ₱ gallon. Palm Oil, 8½c. ₱ lb. Olive Oil, $1 10 ₱ gallon, and $2 75@$3 ₱ basket. Linseed is heavy and languid, at 66c.@67c. cash, ₱ gallon. Lard Oil, 90c.@$1, cash and time, ₱ gallon. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 10, sales were made of 2,335 bbls. Crude Sperm Oil at $1 18@$1 20; 80 bbls. do., containing a very large portion of head matter, at $1 24; and 50 bbls. do., bad, at $1 24; with 500 bbls. Crude Whale on terms not disclosed.

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia Blue, at $2 50; and White at $2 75 ₱ ton; Calcined, $1 25.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, parties disagreeing about prices. Sales 470 bbls., in lots, at $17 87½@$18 12½ for Mess, and $14 50 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in slack demand, and are heavy at 8½c.@9½c. for Hams, and 6½c.@7c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is inactive, at from 8¾c.@10c. ₱ lb. Lard is brisker and somewhat firmer. Sales 850 bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11½c., ₱ lb. Beef is moderately inquired for, at former rates; sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$15 for extra do.; $10 50@$11 50 for Country Mess; and $8@$8 50 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $18@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair request, at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 16c.@23c. for common to very good State; and 25c.@27½c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese is in limited demand at 6½c.@8½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales 300 tcs., in lots, at from $3 62½@$4 25, cash, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market exhibits no really new feature, sales having been reported of about 1,000 hhds., in lots, including Cuba at 5¾c.@7c.; Porto Rico at 6⅝c.@7¼c., and New-Orleans at 6⅛c.@6⅝c.; with (by auction) 133 hhds. New-Orleans, at 5¼c.@6⅝c., and 325 boxes Havana, part at 6¾c.@7¼c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are moderately inquired for, including Stuart's varieties, which range from 9¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

SOAP—Castile, 12c.@12½c.; Brown, 4½c.@7½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Plates 6¼c.@7c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Are in request at about previous rates. No. 1 Nutmegs, 57½c.@60c.; Mace, 45c.@47½c.; Cassia, in mats, at 25c.; Pepper, 9c. in bond, and 9¼c., free; Cloves, 8c.@8½c.; Jamaica Pimento, 6½c.; Race Ginger, 5c.@5¼c. ₱ lb.

SALT—Is salable and steady, including ground Liverpool, at 75c., and fine do. at $1 20@$1 36½ ₱ sack; with Turk's Island, at 18½c.@19c. ₱ bushel.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7c.@7½c.; Pure Refined, 10c.; and Nitrate Soda, at 4¾c., ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Clover is in limited request, at 7c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Flax and Timothy are inactive and nominal. 1,700 bags and 400 pockets Calcutta Linseed were sold in Boston since Friday last, at $1 70 ₱ bushel, time and interest.

SHOT—Drop, 6½c.; Buck, 7½c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales have been reported of over 125,000 lbs. prime City, on terms not disclosed; and 18,000 lbs., in lots, at 10½c.@10¾c., cash, ₱ lb.

TEAS—Are in fair request at uniform prices.

TIN—Attracts more attention at our quotations: Banca, 28c.; Straits, 26½c.@27c., ₱ lb.; Plates, ½d. X., $10 25; I. C. Coke, $8 50; Terne, Coke, $7 37½@$7 50; Charcoal, $9 37½@$9 50 ₱ box.

WHALEBONE—A small lot of Ochotsk brought $1 15, cash, ₱ lb. In New-Bedford, during the week ending May 10, sales were made of 56,000 lbs. Ochotsk at $1 02@$1 15; 34,000 lbs. Northwest at 90c.@$1., and 13,600 lbs. South Sea at 85c.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at 20c.@21c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon.

ZINC—Sheet, 8½c.@9c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Were decidedly active, and very firm. For Liverpool—Cotton, 7-32d.@¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 8½d.@9½d. ₱ bushel; Rosin, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc., and Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ bbl. Pork and Beef, 4s. 6d.@5s. ₱ tc.; Naval Stores, 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs.; Heavy Goods, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate rates. The latest charters have been: ship Time, 694 tons, to a port in the Indian Ocean, $10,000; a bark, 360 tons, from Norfolk to Sicily, and back to New-York, $4,000; a ship from Savannah to Brest, timber, about $20; a bark from Richmond to Rio, and back to New-York, $1 25 ₱ bbl.; a Norw. bark to Liverpool, grain, 7½d. in shipper's bags, and flour, 2s. 6d.; a bark from Machias to Cienfuegos, and back to New-York, sugar 42c., and molasses $2 50; a schr. to Cienfuegos and back, sugar, 34c.; a brig, 227 tons, to St. Kitts, $700; one from Wilmington to St. Pierre, Mart., lumber, $9 on and $10 under deck; a schr., 120 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $9 50; a brig, 210 tons, to two ports in Porto Rico and back, $1,500; a brig, 240 tons, to Havana, $1,250; one, 250 tons, to Aspinwall, coal, $5; one from Turk's Island to New-York, salt, 8c.; a schr. from Jacksonville to north side Cuba and back, 40c. and $3; one, 1,100 bbls. to St. Domingo and back, about $1,100; and a ship from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, on private terms.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CLOTHING AND MERCHANDISE FOR SALE.—A stock of desirable Clothing, amounting to $25,000, and Woolens amounting to $20,000, mostly adapted to Fall and Winter trade, will be sold at 20 per cent. less than cost. Terms—One-quarter cash, and balance on reasonable time for approved security.

The store can be leased for two or four years, and the good will of the business, which has been established 12 years, and has ranged in amount from $300,000 to $450,000 per annum, will be included in the sale of the stock and lease of the store; and, as the partners wish an office to close their business, they will retain one in the premises if desired, and do all they can to influence their trade to their successors. Address Box No. 2,631, Post-Office.

$5,000 TO $6,000.—WANTED—A PARTner, with the above amount, to join the advertiser, in a Silk Manufactory, already established. Constant demand. Profits from 30 to 50 per cent. Address, with real name, &c., this and next day, A. Y. B., New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A FAST STEAMBOAT OF ABOUT 200 tons burden, to run in connection with the Flushing Railroad, from Hunter's Point to New-York. Apply to WM. M. SMITH, Receiver, Pier No. 22, East River, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER THE States for the sale of the Salamander Lightning Conductors, patented in 1855, and known to be the best Rods ever used. Large returns can be made. Apply to W. KAMENA, Nos. 48 and 50 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COAL.—FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICE.—PURE Redash, Peach Orchard, genuine Lehigh and Broad Mountain at $4 75 delivered from the boats, and $5 75 from the yard. Also, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel coals at reduced rates. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre and Jane and West sts.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth-street—MUSARD'S CONCERTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Broome-street—AMERICANS IN PARIS—THE FROZEN LAKE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—KIM KA—TIGHT ROPE—FOUR LOVERS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE LOVE OF A PRINCE—VILLAGE LAWYER.

BURTON'S THEATRE—THE DOWAGER—PASSED vs. CLAUDE—[illegible].

BOWERY THEATRE—WOMAN'S TEARS—BLACK-EYED SUSAN—THE LOTTERY TICKET—A CONJUGAL LESSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham-street—[illegible]—THE HOLE IN THE WALL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Morning—[illegible] OF AN EVENING.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—[illegible] Original Campbell Minstrels—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

WOOD'S BUILDING—WOOD'S Minstrels—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North, Albany, Buffalo and Canada ..... 5½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail ..... 5½ A. M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad ..... 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail ..... 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad ..... 5½ A. M. and 3 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat ..... 4 P. M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Arctic* leaves New-York for Liverpool ..... May 13
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton ..... May 15
The Star of the West leaves N.-Y. for Aspinwall ..... May 20

The New-York Times Office.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is published in the new TIMES BUILDING, on Park-row, Spruce-street and Nassau-street, where Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received. As we have at present only one of HOE'S TEN-CYLINDER LIGHTNING PRESSES in operation, we are obliged to put the first side of the paper to press by 10 o'clock P. M. Advertisers will confer a favor upon the Publishers, therefore, by leaving their notices at as early an hour during the evening as possible.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate yesterday, a communication was received from the War Department on the subject of purchasing a site for a fort at the Golden Gate, near San Francisco. It has a ranch, or farm, and the proposed price is $200,000. Mr. BRODERICK said it was not worth over $7,000. The affair looks like one of those gigantic swindles so often practiced upon the pocket of Uncle Sam. Referred to the Military Committee. It will not be strange if a scheme with so much money in it does not secure a favorable report. Taking the ranch at Senator BRODERICK'S estimate, the available margin is $193,000. The fishing bounties were further discussed, and incidentally an alteration of the tariff. The event of the day was the swearing in of the Senators from the new State of Minnesota. Mr. TOOMBS presented the credentials of the Hon. H. H. RICE, and Mr. CRITTENDEN those of Gen. JAMES SHIELDS. Mr. RICE was the delegate from Minnesota when a Territory, and General SHIELDS was a Senator from Illinois a few years ago. Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, presented charges of corruption against Mr. RICE from parties in Iowa, and opposed his being admitted to a seat in the Senate. The charges related to transactions in the sale of Government lands. After Mr. RICE was sworn in, he asked for a Committee of Investigation, and Mr. HARLAN moved that one be appointed. Mr. RICE said he would resign his seat if anything inculpating him should be brought to light. In the House very little was done. Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, introduced a bill for the new Territory of Nevada. Land claims in New-Mexico occupied the House for a time, when an adjournment took place for want of a quorum.

The screw-steamship *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Vanderbilt*, which arrived here on Monday, and the *Persia*, which arrived here on Tuesday, with three days later news.

The British screw-steamer *Saladin*, Capt. MIDDLETON, arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, Jam., *en route* for Liverpool, having put in here to land 61 officers and crew of the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna* who were left at Kingston sick of yellow fever. Their names, as well as a list of all those who died in the hospital at Jamaica, is given elsewhere.

Captain HOWE, of the schooner *Mobile*, belonging to New-York, and plying between this port and Mobile, was overhauled and boarded on the 29th ult. when thirty miles south of Key West by the British war-steamer *Styx*. The steamer, according to Captain HOWE'S statement, on getting within hailing distance, and without making any of the customary signs for her to heave to, began to fire into the schooner with rifle, or musket balls, which passed whizzing over the heads and among the officers and crew who were at their work; one of the balls striking the hull of the vessel near the fore channels, and leaving its mark in her side. A boat with six men and a Lieutenant then came on board, and without making any explanation, demanded to see and examine the schooner's papers. On leaving, the British officer stated that he had orders from his Government to board every vessel passing up or down the gulf. Capt. HOWE belongs to Barnstable on Cape Cod, and had his wife and children on board.

Two horrible murders have recently been committed in Ohio. In the town of Portsmouth, on Wednesday night last, a man of 55 years of age, named SAMUEL MORGAN, quarreled with his wife, and killed her with a piece of fence-rail, his children being witnesses of the scene. In Cincinnati, on Sunday, a well-known sporting-man, named WILLIAM GREGORY, was murdered in a quarrel with CHARLES B. [illegible], who beat his victim over the head with a heavy wash-bowl till he died. Both these murderers are in custody.

Reinforcements for the Army of Utah are rapidly concentrating at Fort Leavenworth. Twelve hundred men had arrived at St. Louis, and left for the rendezvous within the three days previous to Monday last. Gen. SMITH, who assumes the chief command of the force, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, not quite recovered in health, but much better and able to bear the fatigue of travel.

The full extent of the disaster of Tuesday, on the Central Railroad, has been ascertained. *Eight* persons were killed, the last victim (Mr. W. H. PERKINS, of Rochester,) having died of his injuries yesterday; and fifty-five others were injured. The Coroner's Jury is engaged in investigations of the cause of the disaster.

The Southern Commercial Convention has been in session at Montgomery, Ala., for three days past, about 500 delegates being present. The most interesting subject of discussion has been the proposed reopening of the Slave-trade.

The American Tract Society held its thirty-third annual meeting yesterday in the Dutch Reformed Church, Lafayette-place. The assemblage was unprecedentedly large, owing, doubtless, to the apprehension that a serious, perhaps, a fatal difference would be developed in the course of the proceedings, with respect to the failure of the Executive Committee to conform to the instructions of the fourth of the series of resolutions adopted last year, by publishing and circulating tracts on the "Duties of Masters to their Slaves." Chief-Justice WILLIAMS, of Connecticut, presided. The Rev. WM. ADAMS, D.D., read the Special Report of the Executive Committee, which set forth at length the reasons by which they were influenced in withholding the tracts in question. Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, moved that the action of the Committee be approved. The Rev. Dr. TYNG offered a motion to lay the Bishop's resolution on the table for the purpose of acting on a proposition offered by him, to the effect that the Society now reaffirm its resolution of last year, and instruct the Committee to carry it into operation. Dr. TYNG's motion was lost, but his resolution was substantially renewed, though in different shape, by Judge JESSUP and the Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D., and advocated by them, and by the Rev. Dr. BACON, Rev. ASA D. SMITH and others. Their efforts were fruitless. All resolutions looking to a reaffirmation of the fourth resolution of last year were tabled by large majorities, and Bishop McILVAINE'S resolution was adopted with but a meagre dissent. This action, which found strenuous supporters in the Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, Rev. Mr. [illegible], of Charleston, S. C.; Rev. Dr. [illegible], of Baltimore, Md., and others, was generally regarded as a final settlement of the entire difficulty.

The Swedenborgians commenced their anniversary services last evening at room No. 20, Cooper Institute. There was a large gathering of members of the New-Jerusalem Church, worshipping in this City and in Brooklyn, including many ladies. The proceedings were of the nature of a social gathering, with music, conversation, &c., but this morning a more formal meeting will be held.

The anniversary meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was continued yesterday morning and afternoon at Mozart Hall. Speeches were made by GARRISON and others, and the Society adjourned *sine die*.

The New-York Anti-Slavery Society celebrated its fifth anniversary at Mozart Hall last evening. WENDELL PHILLIPS and THOMAS W. HIGGINSON made the speeches.

The American Home Missionary Society held its anniversary last evening at the Church of the Puritans, Judge JESSUP in the Chair. The attendance was full.

The Universalist Sabbath Schools celebrated their Anniversary yesterday afternoon at Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, with addresses by Drs. SAWYER and CHAPIN, and others. The day was fair and the occasion satisfactory.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, on Wednesday, a letter was read from Mr. ISAAC R. DILLER, U. S. Consul at Bremen, in relation to inquiries instituted as to the probable emigration to the United States during the present year. It is thought that the emigration from that port will not be so large this year as last. The Vice-President reported his action in the case of seventeen English emigrants, who had been defrauded by WM. FRECKLETON, of Liverpool, and that the matter was in the hands of counsel preparing for transmission.

RICHARD BARRY, the member of the Board of Education arrested on a charge of committing a murderous assault upon JOSEPH WOLFE, at a house of ill-fame in Howard-street, gave bail yesterday, in $2,000, before Justice STEERS, to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions. WM. HARRISON, *of No. 122 Franklin-street, became* his bail. PATRICK BURN, arrested with BARRY, also gave bail in the same amount to appear for trial—PATRICK O'NEIL, of No. 49 Roosevelt-street, becoming his surety. Mr. WOLFE, in his affidavit, says that six persons assisted BARRY in the assault. He says further that they stole $105 in bills from his pockets. His physician says that he is not yet out of danger.

The libel case of BUSTEED *vs.* CARR, was commenced yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, in a long speech, opened the case for the prosecution. Among the witnesses to be examined are JAMES GORDON BENNETT and FREDERICK HUDSON, of the *Herald*, and the Editors of the *Express*, *News*, and *Commercial Advertiser*. The trial is regarded with great interest by lawyers and City officials.

The pupils of the Blind Institution had their anniversary, yesterday, at the Academy of Music, which was thronged with a fashionable audience. Their exercises in music, singing and recitation, were very attractive and elicited much applause.

NATHAN PERRY, stage driver, was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $3, Bank of Trade (New-Jersey) bill.

The General Markets, yesterday, were quiet and languid for Cotton. A fair business was transacted in Flour and Wheat at about previous prices. Corn was plentier and cheaper, yet rather less sought after. Barley attracted more attention and closed with more firmness. Provisions were generally dull and heavy. A lot of Lard was purchased for Havana at 11¼c. ⅌ lb. The movements in Groceries were to a fair extent at unimportant rates. Freights were decidedly brisker. Room was represented as having been engaged for about 120,000 bushels Grain, for Liverpool, at 8½d., in bulk, and 9d.@9½d., in ship's bags, ⅌ bushel. There were 742 vessels of all classes in port.

The Cattle Markets were largely overstocked yesterday, and prices declined about ½c ⅌ lb. on the estimated dressed weight. The receipts for the week past have been 3,589, and for two weeks past 7,002, which is an excess of 716 over the average for two weeks last year. The ruling prices yesterday, were nearly 3c. ⅌ lb. below those current at this time last year, which is equivalent to a decline of 25@30 ⅌ cent.

The Tract Society.

The controversy which has so greatly distracted the Tract Society for the past two or three years came to a climax, yesterday, and resulted in the complete and overwhelming triumph of the Managers of the Institution. Our readers are aware that the all-pervading topic of Slavery was the *causa teterrima belli*. The Society has systematically avoided publishing tracts upon the subject, or books in which it was denounced, and has been accused of expunging from some of its publications sentences which, it was apprehended, the South might consider offensive. After a protracted struggle, the Anti-Slavery portion of the Society succeeded, last year, in procuring the passage of a resolution virtually instructing the Publishing Committee to issue tracts upon certain features and relations of this subject. The Committee at first entered upon the preparation of such a work, but abandoned it on being convinced that its publication would close the entire South to all their efforts, and divide the Society into two parts. This alleged disregard of instructions formed a new cause of complaint, and a resolute, systematic and very formidable endeavor was made at this year's meeting, first to change the Committee, and next to repeat the instructions of last year,—in the belief that such a reiteration would be regarded and obeyed as a positive command. The effort failed in both particulars. The Committee was reelected,—the resolutions of the opposition were laid upon the table,—and the action of the Committee was explicitly approved,—by very large majorities.

Of course, this is not the end of the matter—though it will probably terminate the controversy within the Society. We presume the purpose of the Anti-Slavery section, not to act with it under a *régime* which suppresses publications upon the subject of Slavery, has been fixed for some time past. Its hope has been to obtain control of the organization, machinery, presses, buildings and other property of the Society, and use them according to its own views of duty and propriety. The prize was large and worth a contest. But they have failed, and cannot renew the struggle with any hopes of greater success. We presume that they will now withdraw from this Society, and make the Boston association the nucleus of their future efforts in the Tract cause. The result will probably be to divert from the American Tract Society a very considerable portion of the funds it has hitherto received from New-England and other Northern Churches, and give them to the rival institution. Each will operate, therefore, within a specific sphere,—the one publishing Anti-Slavery Tracts which will not go into Slave States, and the other confining its issues to subjects which all sections are willing to discuss.

The controversy has been earnestly and ably conducted on both sides, and with no more bitterness or heat upon either than might have been fairly expected and reasonably allowed. The question was full of difficulties—each side being able to present a very strong case, and being undoubtedly sincere and perfectly honest in its advocacy. We are inclined to think that, upon the whole, the result reached will give general satisfaction, and will lead to less evils than would have attended an opposite issue. The sin charged upon the Society is one of omission;—its defects can be supplied by other agencies, while it can be left to go on in its own sphere and way.

CENTRAL RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.—The results of the disaster near Utica are now definitely known. Eight lives have been lost, and 55 persons were injured who will probably survive. The last death was that of Mr. WM. H. PERKINS, of Rochester, who expired yesterday morning.

Our first opinion of the cause which produced this sad calamity is fully confirmed. The timbers of the bridge were completely rotten. It was an old structure and had long been unfit for use. Nor was its condition unknown. We are informed that persons residing in the vicinity had recently taken the trouble to notify the railroad officials of its dangerous state, but their warnings were unheeded.

Trains filled with passengers passed daily over this fatal trap. At length, when two met upon it, the catastrophe could no longer be averted. There was a yielding of timbers, a crash, and a fearful destruction of life.

An abortive attempt has been made by the Local Superintendent, whose negligence is at the bottom of the disaster, to show that the breaking of an axle caused the accident. But the timbers "rotten as punk," which gave way beneath the trains, rebut this pretense, and expose the real seat of blame. In the history of railroad and steamboat casualties, we have seen no case of more atrocious culpability. Those officials of the Company in whose charge the bridge in question was placed, are in the hands of a Coroner's Jury, the justice of whose decision we have no reason to distrust. Their conduct will also be passed upon by other tribunals as well as by the public. They must answer for wasted life, for suffering, and grief, and pain. Had they given that ordinary attention *to their duties which their employers had* every right to expect, this frightful misfortune would not have occurred. By their guilty negligence, both they and the Company whose servants they are have incurred a fearful responsibility.

How We Poison Our Children.

There is some prospect that the most disgraceful nuisance of the metropolis is about to be abated. The "Swill Milk," as it is most appropriately denominated—that bluish, white compound of true milk, pus and dirty water, which, on standing, deposits a yellowish, brown sediment, that is manufactured in the stables attached to large distilleries by running the refuse distillery slops through the udders of dying cows and over the unwashed hands of milkers—is at last becoming intolerable to civilized society, and there is a demand for its utter abolition. Why its sale has so long been permitted is one of the marvels that we shall all ponder hereafter.

Swill Milk is no new thing in our City. Wherever there is a distillery, there is a temptation to its manufacture. The grain, after maceration, and the alcohol is extracted from it, still contains some nourishment, and the distillers early found that it increased the secretion of milk in the cows to which it was fed. Hence, a stable for cows became a necessary part of the economical arrangements of every distillery. That under the most favorable circumstances of cleanliness, exercise and air, the swill-fed cows soon contracted disease, was obvious, and the unwholesome character of their milk, early attracted the attention of the Temperance Societies, who, years ago, began a crusade against the whole system, and easily convinced the world that, inasmuch as the greater part of City milk was of this origin, milk in the cities was no longer a healthful, but a most noxious diet. But some years since it became known that the distillery-stabled cows of our vicinity contracted a strange disease—that their lungs rapidly ulcerated, and that with their disease the secretion of milk increased, from which it was natural to conclude that the impurities of the animal's body passed off with the milk, and an increased mortality among the children to whom the milk was fed gave double assurance that the article which had borne from the beginning of the world a reputation for wholesomeness was in reality a deadly poison.

The New-York Academy of Medicine some years since set one of its committees to examining the facts in the case; and its report, written by Dr. A. K. GARDNER, and embodying several carefully prepared analyses of the Swill Milk, both distinctly showed the connection between it as a cause and the astounding infant mortality of the city, and, by means of an extensive publication, fixed the facts in the public mind. The public opinion was still more firmly grounded by the issue of a pamphlet written by a gentleman connected with the daily Press, rehearsing the medical facts, and exposing minutely the disgusting particulars of the milk manufacture. So well assured were the people of the poisonous effects of the milk, that it has long been told as a curiosity that one wealthy distiller of Brooklyn dissented from the catholic faith, and did not hesitate to admit the milk made in his own establishment to his own table!

It was hardly to be expected that the people of New-York, whose toleration of slipped veal, high beef and strychnined whisky is notorious the world over, would dream of interfering with any traffic in which men were engaged of large property, and who could command numerous votes. But the Brooklyn folks, in the borders of whose pleasant city several of the largest of these distillery stables are located, have felt impelled by all motives of economy, interest and decency, to make strenuous war upon them for some years back. The unprecedented expansion of the city, encouraged by its lace-work of railroads, has brought some of its most desirable suburbs into close and most annoying proximity to the nuisances, and an ordinance was passed which it was hoped, without doing unjust violence to any large interest, would gradually drive the stables out and abolish the business. HUSTED'S establishment on Skillman-street, in the Seventh Ward, was perhaps the largest, the nastiest, the most offensive in every respect to the neighborhood it cursed, and the fountain of a wider spread mortality than any in the City. Besides the deaths it effected among the children of both cities,—for the milk-carts it sent forth daily perambulated almost every street in New-York, and to which the community were easily reconciled, (inasmuch as slaughtering innocents is always in Christian cities a very venial offence,)—it offended the nostrils of every passer by, and sadly depreciated property in the vicinity. The liquid manure that was sent out in carts to the farmers from the establishment, made the cleanest streets filthy and noisome, but far the larger portion of it was emptied by drains upon the Wallabout flats, which, in hot Summer days, gave out a horrible stench, that when the wind was westerly was wafted over Williamsburg, causing—we speak from personal observation—vomiting in many persons half a mile away from the Wallabout shore, and full a mile and a half from the distillery. No dozen other nuisances about which the Brooklyn indignation has been exercised, from time to time, ever amounted to a tithe of the offence of this one. But Mr. HUSTED was a man of wealth, character and influence, and his cows, whose number, from year to year, was rapidly increasing, all had votes. In this juncture,—it was early last Summer,—a kind Providence interposed to save life and stop the depreciation of property. By an accident, for which good men thanked God, his stables were burned down—and, according to the City ordinance, they could not be rebuilt. The Board of Aldermen, however, with a promptness which showed their appreciation of the strongest arguments of wealthy men—we never heard the Aldermanic intelligence insulted by the suggestion of any other motive—voted to waive the ordinance and permit the rebuilding of the stables on a larger scale than before. The Board of Health soon after pronounced them (the stables, not the Aldermen,) a nuisance, but there was not back-bone enough left at the City Hall to abate it. It was hoped, at the late election in April, when to give citizens just the opportunity they professed to agonize after, the general and local elections were divorced, that citizens would recognize the issue that the Swill Milk men fairly opened, and make the cheap sacrifice of half an hour in the morning and a vote, for the salvation of their little ones. But their office business was pressing, and so, except in the Nineteenth Ward, where Alderman SCHOLES, who had done more towards breaking up the nuisance than any dozen other men in the City, was triumphantly reelected, *the City was again handed over to the filthy* hands of the Swill people. In the Seventh Ward, the successful candidate for Alderman was a man who had been for years engaged as Swill Superintendent in HUSTED'S establishment.

Thus unpromisingly matters stood, when FRANK LESLIE found left at his door as milk a disgusting dose of milk and pus, which fairly threw his illustrated paper into an emetic convulsion. Bound to know the worst of the horrible story, he analyzed the specimen, and then dispatched his corps of reporters and artists to the head-quarters of the poison, and in two two last numbers he has reproduced pictures that are true to the life, and so shocking that the very word *milk*, or the sight of the dainties into which it enters as an important component, turns the stomach. The whole town suffers nausea. Hundreds of families have turned the milkmen from the door, and until they can have time to reconnoitre and study out by FRANK LESLIE'S lists of swill-milk carts, and routes, and places served, whether the wagon that stops at their door boldly marked "Orange County Milk," "Westchester," or "Long Island," is milk or poison, forswear the article altogether.

So bold and thorough an attempt on the part of a widely-circulated journal to arrest attention to an outrage that has lain patent to every thinking person for years, could not fail of wholesome results. Mayor TIEMANN has resolved to do his duty, and yesterday several drivers of milk wagons were arrested by his order and fined, under the just suspicion that a milk-cart which is not numbered and named according to law, is engaged in the nefarious business. Unfortunately our City Inspector's Department, which ought, through its abundant Health Wardens, to be coöperating with the Mayor, is a sham and an impotent humbug. It never "has power" to aid in reforming abuses, all its energies being exhausted in operating on the Albany lobby to prevent wholesome sanitary enactments, and in seizing dead hogs to supply the Barren Island superphosphate-of-lime demand. If it should conclude to help in this effort to reduce the per centage of infant mortality, let the Health Wardens seize every can of swill-milk that they can recognize, and empty it into the gutter. Let Grand Juries indict the manufacturers and the sellers of the stuff: let the Boards of Health declare it a nuisance, and with the abundant power vested in them for such purposes, abate it wherever found; for, last year, without much doubt, it fatally poisoned 8,000 infants in this City. But, seeing how like clay in the hands of the potter the public's salaried servants are apt to be, and how one wealthy distiller takes by the nose a whole Board of Health, it is obvious that with the people themselves lies the power to stop the Swill Milk trade. Every father of a family must for himself look into the milk-can and study its contents before trusting any of them on his table. If he is too busy, heaven help him when his little one wilts in Summer, however pure the air it breathes, and turning over in its agony, dies, to the consolation of a clean conscience and the assurance that the busy father did not poison his own babe. There is good milk to be had even in the City, though the Railroad Companies have a way of charging outrageous freights upon its transportation, and the innocent Orange County farmers have lately devised lactometers by which and by the aid of spring water they prevent its coming too rich and thick into market; but water, though it is a shave to charge us six cents a quart for it, is no poison, and the children's lives are probably well worth the added price of railroad tariffs.

Outrages by British Cruisers.

We publish this morning a clear and concise statement from Captain HOWE, of the American schooner *Mobile*, relative to the recent extraordinary outrage committed by the British war-steamer *Styx*. The *Mobile*, when boarded, was within 30 miles of Key West, and the first intimation she had of any hostile intentions from the steamer was a rifle bullet, which penetrated part of her rigging. The *Mobile* was not even complimented with the customary order to lie to. No blank shot was fired at her as a preparatory warning; but when within a short distance of the cruiser, she received a salvo of rifle shots which, luckily, did no other damage than riddle her mainsail. Captain HOWE'S statement of the occurrence is plain and straight-forward, and requires no comment. He does not at all understand why the outrage was committed—nor do we. It was, to all appearances, a wanton insult, and cannot be palliated or excused. The American flag was flying from the *Mobile* at the time in plain view; there was nothing suspicious about her; and she made no attempt at concealment, and no effort to evade pursuit. The officer in command of the *Styx* cannot, certainly, plead ignorance in defence of his conduct. After he had boarded the *Mobile*, and without a show of authority, had examined her papers, he told Capt. HOWE that he was acting under orders from his Government to board all vessels passing up and down the Gulf. The fact that other American ships have been thus overhauled within the past few weeks, and the further fact that the British fleet on the American station has been augmented recently by a large addition of gun-boats, prove that some preconcerted schemes which require further explanation, are being put in execution.

We trust that the matter will be noticed by our Government without further delay. In these outrages the British appear to be renewing the pretended right of search, and with greater assumption of authority than they ever evinced before. Their pretensions cannot for a moment be admitted. They cannot be excused for such an act as the one under consideration, even on the plea that they are suppressing the slave-trade, though slaves should be ever so numerous on the Cuban coast. The grievances, we are satisfied, will be remedied and atoned for as soon as they are made the subject of remonstrance by our Government. There is not a man in the United States who would dream of submitting for a moment to such outrageous and insulting *pretensions*.

PRODIGIOUS ENTERPRISE — UNEXAMPLED GROWTH OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS—ASTOUNDING PROSPERITY OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES!—We present to an astonished universe this morning an issue utterly without a parallel in the history of journalism. With the solitary exception of a lame and abortive attempt made by *one of our obscured* cotemporaries a week ago to publish a quadrupedal edition of his sheet—always beastly enough for all ordinary purposes—the NEW-YORK TIMES of this morning is the only specimen of a regular daily issue of sixteen pages, or *ninety-six* columns, ever seen in the United States. We have over seventy columns of advertisements, which give us a revenue larger than most of the German Principalities, and ten times as great as suffices to support the King of all the Cannibal *Islands in a position of unexampled luxury! Inas*much as our paper is edited, printed and published solely and exclusively by scholars and gentlemen, while all the rest of our cotemporaries are in the hands of rascals, nincompoops and scoundrels, we may reasonably hope that the world at large will soon forget that there is any other——

—If we are compelled to break off thus abruptly, we desire the public distinctly to understand that the fault is not ours. We had borrowed the editorial *corps* of one of our neighbors for this special emergency,—feeling that no ability or experience less prodigious than theirs in this particular line could do justice to the occasion. Knowing how strong our neighbor is in this line of writing, and how amiable and well-disposed he always is towards our humble and unpretending sheet, we felt confident he would give us a lift and help us "blow" a little over our extraordinary performance. But just as the *corps* had reached the point where the above paragraph breaks off, they were instantly summoned back to their own dilapidated old rat-hole and told to attend to their own business, and let the ignorant and stupid speculators in Wall-street, politics and Brick Church lots get along as well as they could! Poor BENNETT even got a little profane, and said he'd be doomed (or something which sounded very much like it) if he'd "lift a finger to save the rascals from going to ——," the *only* place, we believe, where his friendship and support would be of any service.

Being thus deprived of the aid we had counted on, and thrown so unexpectedly on our own resources, all we can do is to tell the truth, and to say that we are swollen into these unwonted dimensions by that inexplicable genius—BONNER. He sent over to our business office a bundle of advertisements, making *forty-nine* columns, which were to be published in the TIMES of this morning without fail—terms fifty dollars a column, *cash* on delivery. And, as the TIMES, in its normal condition, only contains 48 columns, we knew of only one way of fulfilling his orders—and that is the way we have taken. That's the whole story:—we regret that the accident we have already mentioned compels us to give it in its natural state, without the "variations."

Italian Opera.

The freshest and most perpetual of all comic operas, the "Barber," was performed last night at BURTON'S, to a fine and fashionable audience. Madame LA GRANGE was the *Rosina*, (it was in this character that she made her *début* in New-York,) and sang with more than her usual animation and success. The remarkable effort and restraint (remarkable because it is so seldom we have to notice anything of the kind in this lady's singing) observable on Monday night, had entirely disappeared, and a performance of great artistic merit was the very enjoyable result. The introduced singing lesson in the second act (the Hungarian piece) was encored, and at other points of the Opera Madame LA GRANGE received the hearty approbation of the audience. Signor TIBERINI was the *Almaviva*, and in the second act sung well, but it is in music of a more dramatic character that Signor TIBERINI shines to best advantage. The *Bartolo* of Signor COLETTI was a solemn and respectable performance; the *Basilio* of Signor MANCINI, a weak and inefficient one.

The special attraction of the evening was of course the *Figaro* of Signor RONCONI, and without going into details we may briefly say that it was sufficient to maintain the immense impression created by his *Dulcamara* of Monday evening. The Barber, as usually represented, is a buffoon of vehement vitality, with unequaled power of lungs and limbs. Signor RONCONI'S conception of the character is altogether more finished and exact, and at the same time infinitely more humorous, without being in the slightest degree boisterous. An inexhaustible fund of by-play supplies this gentleman with an absolute command of "situations,"—he makes them as he goes along, and with so little effort that it is difficult to believe they are not specified in the text. His *Figaro* is much more of a gentleman than his *Dulcamara*, but as an impersonation it is equally funny. The house was kept in a constant roar. It is certainly Mr. RONCONI'S good fortune to elicit the most genuine appreciation. In a vocal point of view the performance was fine. Mr. RONCONI'S dramatic powers are so great that he has suffered, we think, a little injustice as a vocalist. It does not appear to be known that as an artistic singer, of the purest and most admirable school, he is probably the greatest now living.

On Friday (the last performance) Mr. RONCONI appears in serious opera—"Linda di Chamounix."

CONCERTINA SOIRÉE.—Mr. A. SEDGWICK announces a concertina *soirée* for this (Thursday) evening, at the Musical Exchange, No. 407 Broadway. Few persons are aware of the perfection to which this instrument has been brought, or know how admirable are its qualities. Mr. SEDGWICK is a fine performer, and with his little son CHARLES can discourse not only eloquent but learned music. The programme contains several classical pieces, and in the vocal department the services of Mrs. ANNA J. WARREN, (soprano,) Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON (tenor) and Mr. W. H. DENNETT (basso) have been secured. Mr. G. W. COLBY presides at the piano.

EISFELD'S SOIRÉE.—Mr. THEODORE EISFELD gave his last *soirée* Tuesday night, with the usual accessory of a fierce storm. The subscribers have become used to this sort of thing, and we are glad to say that the concert was the finest and best attended of the series. The programme contained the following pieces: Quartette No. 78, by HAYDN; Aria, from "Elijah," sung by Miss KEMP, (a lady who possesses a voice of unusual compass, and of a sweet but somewhat vulgar quality, particularly in the lower notes;) Grand Quartette for piano and stringed instruments, by ROBERT SCHUMANN, (a dismal work, which is only interesting as an evidence of the rough and thorny paths which all must tread who would seek novelty without the light of genius. The piano part was played with technical ability, but was heavy;) Romanza, from "Anna Bolena," sung by Miss ANNIE KEMP, (an excellent concert performance,) and Grand Quintette, by BEETHOVEN, Opus 20. The quartette party was assisted by Miss KEMP, Mr. SCHARFENBERG and Mr. J. BURKE.

FRENCH THEATRE.—This new enterprise, which will, we hope, merit and obtain success, has been initiated at the Metropolitan Music Hall, with every indication of permanency. The house, last night, was filled with an appreciative and respectable audience, composed not only of our most prominent French citizens, but of Americans, also. The French language is so universally known, and the French drama so universally appreciated, that there is, we believe, a public want for such a theatre as this promises to be. The nucleus of a company is all that we have at present; many additions have to be made before it will answer the demands of a Metropolitan audience, but these additions will, we are informed, be made. For the present, there is a neat little theatre, with a small company, headed by two artists of ability. To persons studying French, the opportunity presented by these entertainments is valuable. We wish every success to the enterprise.

The Outrage by the British Steamer Styx.

THE AMERICAN SCHOONER MOBILE FIRED INTO, BOARDED AND OVERHAULED—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE OFFICERS AND CREW FROM RIFLE BULLETS.

Captain HOWE, of the schooner *Mobile*, which arrived on Tuesday, complains that his vessel and himself were made the subjects of a serious outrage on the part of a British war vessel, while on his voyage hither from Mobile, and while passing Key West. Captain HOWE has furnished our reporter the following statement of the circumstances:

"On the 29th ult. I was about 25 or 30 miles south of Sand Key Light; there was a good strong breeze from E. N. E., and a chopping sea; my schooner was under a double-reefed mainsail, whole foresail and three jibs; it was perfectly clear; I judged of my situation from the fact that I sighted Sand Key Light about three hours after falling in with the steamer; the vessel was on the starboard tack, and heading to the northward; I first saw the steamer about noon, a long way to windward, but could not make out what she was; at 1 o'clock, P. M., I took my glass and discovered she was a steamer, and was apparently running across my bows. I told the mate it might be an American Naval steamer from some port in Cuba, bound to Key West. Having taken my observation and got dinner, I went below and turned in, thinking no more about it.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., my oldest daughter came and waked me, (Captain HOWE had his wife and two children with him,) she asking what is that vessel doing? I got up and looked out of my cabin window, (the cabin is on deck,) and saw the steamer was running down to me, as if to cross my stern. My impression was that she intended to speak me, and I went out on deck to answer the hail in case she did so. I ordered the mate at the same time to set the ensign. The mate said, "I believe she is an English steamer." *He had been looking at her with the* glass. The steamer, which was rigged as a bark, rounded to within musket-shot of my weather-quarter, when I saw he had the British ensign flying. He was then within hailing distance. The schooner's course was not changed. At that moment, I heard two reports, as of a musket, in quick succession, and instantly a ball came whizzing between two men who were at work on the rigging. I then ordered the mate to haul the foresail [illegible] to windward; the wheel was put down, and the schooner was hove to. *After she had been hove to three shots were fired*, one ball struck the vessel under the fore chains, and the other passed over the deck amid-ships. The second mate and two men were at work on the jumper-stay, sitting on [illegible] cotton amid-ships—they said they felt the wind of one ball as it passed over their heads. I also heard the whizzing of the ball as it passed. I stood with my glass in hand, observing the movements on board the steamer all the time, and saw them clearing away the boat as if to board me. It is the universal custom at sea, if an armed vessel wishes to board another, to fire one gun, and if it is not heeded, to fire a second, and as a last resort to fire a shot across the vessel's fore-foot. I was at a loss to conjecture what the steamer's treatment of me could mean. The proceeding suggested to my mind that she might be a pirate. My family heard the firing, and saw what was passing, and were very much alarmed. My little girl, who is only five years old, wanted to come on deck, but her mother would not let her. She said: "Mother, if I was father, I'd get one of Mr. HOTCHKISS' awful guns and kill 'em." Mr. HOTCHKISS, my [illegible], kept two loaded guns on board. I confess I felt mad at the conduct of the steamer. The boat with six men and a Lieutenant came alongside, and without saying a word, the officer came on deck, and addressing no one in particular, asked:

Q.—Where is this vessel from?

I answered from Mobile.

Q.—Where is she bound?

A.—New-York.

Q.—Where is she owned?

A.—She is owned in New-York. I then thought it was my turn, and said:

Q.—Why did you fire into us? Did you take us for a slaver?

Q.—No; didn't you see a man o'war to windward?

A.—How should I know you was a man o' war?

Officer—Didn't you see our pennant?

Captain—I didn't see it, and, besides, we very often see American and Spanish men o' war with their colors flying, but they never interfere with me. I have been going up and down the Gulf for twenty years, and this is the first time I was ever interfered with. The officer, with head erect, and with a haughty manner deigned no reply, but asked what is the number of your crew? I answered, ten men; and I also have one passenger, my wife and two children.

OFFICER—I want to see your papers.

I went into the cabin, followed by the Lieutenant, and taking out my enrollment and license, handed them to him, keeping my manifest in my hand.

OFFICER—Where is your Register? You ought to have a Register.

I answered our coasting vessels do not have Registers, they sail under a coasting license. I then handed him my manifest, saying, here is my clearance from Mobile in regular form. He examined it, and laid it on the table. I asked, "Have you got through? If you have I wish to proceed. It is very strange you should commence boarding vessels in this way."

OFFICER—We have orders from our Government to board every vessel we fall in with passing up or down the Gulf.

The officer then got into his boat, and went on board his steamer, and I filled away and made sail on my voyage. The steamer continued hove to. I noticed two or three foreign-looking vessels passing, which he paid no attention to.

The whole proceeding was unusual, uncalled for, ungentlemanly, unofficer-like, and, on the whole, an unmitigated outrage.

The Susquehanna's Officers and Crew Arrived—List of those who Died at Kingston.

The British screw-steamship *Saladin*, Captain MIDDLETON, arrived at this port yesterday in [illegible] days from Kingston, Jam. She is bound to Liverpool, and put into this port to land 61 of the crew and officers belonging to the United States steam-frigate *Susquehanna*, who were sent ashore from that vessel at Kingston, they being sick with yellow fever. On the 17th of April the men were all discharged from the hospital cured, and by the 20th all the officers were discharged.

The following is a list of those who died at Kingston: J. J. Lyne, purser's clerk; Edward [illegible], seaman; William Gibson, cooper; James Flynn, boy; C. [illegible], band master; Jacob [illegible], marine; Robert Hodge and Matt. Henry, firemen; Peter Simpson, seaman; James Buckley, seaman; [illegible] Fewill, seaman; James [illegible], seaman; [illegible] Lamb, seaman; Thomas C. Howe, seaman; [illegible] McCarty, seaman; J. W. [illegible], [illegible]; J. W. J. Jones, seaman; Pat. Burke, C. H. [illegible]; [illegible], boy; Francis Gonzales, seaman; Francis Carr, seaman; Freeman Luce, quartermaster. The following are the names of the officers of the *Susquehanna* that arrived in the *Saladin*: Lieut. J. C. Howell, Alexander Henderson, second assistant engineer, [illegible] King, third assistant-engineer, John [illegible], &c., M. Coleman, &c.

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK BANKER FOR EMBEZZLEMENT AND CONSPIRACY.—A complaint was made a short time since before the City Judge, against Mr. HENRY DWIGHT, banker and broker of Wall-street, by Mr. CHARLES GOULD, of Madison-square, substantiated by the affidavits of SAMUEL M. BLATCHFORD, SIDNEY BREWSTER, and STEWART BROWN, of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS & Co., charging DWIGHT with embezzlement, perjury and conspiracy, with a view to defraud. The affidavits set forth that DWIGHT, on Oct. 21, 1856, falsely made affidavit "that for a long time previous to said day the firm of BROWN, BROTHERS & Co. entertained a desire to possess themselves of the control, management, earnings and profits of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, for the purpose, as they alleged, of paying themselves debts which they claimed as being due to them from certain parties connected with said road; and that only in the Summer of 1855 they induced Mr. HAMILTON SPENCER, of Illinois, to become the nominal lessee of said road for the said space of twenty years. That, to this end, the said plaintiffs offered to furnish money and pay up all arrears of interest then due on the said road; and actually did furnish and advance the large sum of $150,000 to that end, viz.: possessing themselves of said road, they used all their influence, and that on the 31st day of August then next ensuing, the said road was nominally leased to Mr. SPENCER, but, in reality, to the plaintiffs, who had already drawn up the said assignment, and which they took care that Mr. SPENCER executed to them on the very day after the said company executed the lease to him."

There are also affidavits charging DWIGHT with reissuing canceled bonds belonging to the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, and that he had willfully embezzled and converted to his own use divers income bonds belonging to the said Company. It was shown, also, that Mr. HENRY [illegible], formerly President of the New-Haven County Bank, and Mr. HAMILTON SPENCER, formerly Vice-President of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, were implicated with DWIGHT in the above fraudulent proceedings, and warrants were also issued for their arrest. DWIGHT has been arrested, and will probably be brought before Judge RUSSELL, in the Court of Sessions, to-day.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Members Elect from Minnesota—The Senators sworn in—Last Day for Territorial Business—Willett's Point, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Pennsylvania will, to-morrow, present the credentials of Messrs. CAVANAGH and PHELPS, members elect for Minnesota, and ask that they be sworn in. Opposition is threatened, the ground of objection being that three members were elected, and that they had no right to determine which should take seats. There was a disposition to-day, to attempt sending them all back for a new election.

There was quite a spicy scene in the Senate on RICE being sworn in, but HARLAN's course is not approved. RICE met the allegations promptly, and promised to resign if they were passed.

To-morrow will be the last day for Territorial business, and it is likely to be an interesting and noisy session, as among other things the bill of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, providing that none but white citizens of the United States shall hereafter have suffrage, will be called up.

The Willett's Point Committee to-day examined Senator BIGLER. His testimony and that of MAPHER go to show that they were merely interested in the sale as brokers, advancing money to GEORGE IRVING in a regular business way.

JOHN KELLY intends making a speech in favor of the Homestead bill, as soon as he can get the floor.

The long-delayed Ohio appointments are to be made this week. O.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12.

The Turkish Vice-Admiral has respectfully declined the tender of the President of a passage home in the steamer Wabash; wishing to prolong his stay beyond the time of her departure.

The number of warrants issued during the month of April, under the Bounty act of March, 1855, is 1,200. To satisfy the total number of warrants issued, it will require 56,000,000 of acres.

It appears from the official report sent to the Senate to-day, in reply to Mr. BRODERICK's resolution, that $200,000 are agreed to be given, on the perfection of the title for Lime Point, on the north side of the entrance of the Bay of San Francisco, for a fortification.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE, WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12.

A communication was received from the Secretary of War relative to the proposed purchase of the site of a fortification for the protection of the harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, objected to the price demanded, ($200,000,) and thought the necessity not so urgent that Congress should submit to such an enormous imposition.

Mr. GWIN, of California, said the site was indispensable for the protection of the harbor, and hence Congress should not hesitate about the price.

Mr. BRODERICK, of California, declared that the whole ranche was not worth $7,000. Referred to the Military Committee.

A variety of unimportant business was transacted, after which the Fishery Bounties bill was taken up.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said that Massachusetts owns one-half the fishery vessels of the country, and the business has for over two hundred and thirty years been a source of interest to her people. In the beginning of the Eighteenth century Massachusetts exported the value of four millions of dollars from her fisheries. The possession of the fisheries was an element in the Revolution, and their encouragement has ever been the settled policy of the Government. Mr. WILSON quoted as authorities, AMES, GRANT, WASHINGTON, and JEFFERSON in proof of this assertion, and also that they were regarded as a nursery for seamen.

Messrs. DOOLITTLE and FOSTER opposed the repeal of the bounties.

Mr. CLAY replied.

Mr. ALLEN offered a resolution as an additional section to the bill, repealing all the duties on salt.

A lengthy debate ensued upon this, when Mr. TRUMBULL moved to include sugar.

Mr. SLIDELL gave notice that if the amendment was adopted, he should move to include textures and fibres, and the abolishment of Custom Houses.

Mr. SEWARD was opposed to altering the tariff act of the last Congress. He would go for the abolishment of the duty on Sugar, and if the Senator from Tennessee would go with him, he would favor the abolishment of the duty on iron.

The subject was then laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. TOOMBS presented the credentials of Mr. RICE, as Senator from Minnesota.

As soon as they were read Mr. HARLAN presented charges from the people of Iowa, charging Mr. RICE with corruption in land sales. He (HARLAN) did not know what course to pursue, but would object to the reception of the credentials. One of the charges is, that Mr. RICE sold land at $1 50 per acre and gave receipts for $1 25 per acre.

Mr. BROWN would not oppose the reception of the credentials on the charges, but because Minnesota was no State when she elected Senators.

Mr. SEWARD thought Mr. BROWN more metaphysical than practical. The action of Minnesota was taken when she was passing from a Territorial existence into the maturity of a State. The election of these gentlemen was conditional, that the result should be effective from the period of its becoming a State.

Mr. BAYARD condemned the course of Mr. HARLAN, and spoke in the highest terms of the Senators elect.

Mr. HARLAN said he did not personally know the Senators elect, but felt it his duty to present the petitions of his constituents and the facts of the case.

Mr. BENJAMIN explained how the charge originated. In the report Mr. RICE made to the War Department, he stated how this occurred. No advantage was taken, as intimated, nor was there anything wrong in the case.

Mr. BIGLER defended the new Senator from imputations, and believed that he (RICE) would explain to the country the matter at issue satisfactorily.

Mr. DAVIS sustained Mr. HARLAN in presenting the charges.

Mr. RICE was then sworn in, and immediately addressed the Senate. This, he said, was his first appearance in this body, and he felt that he was placed in an embarrassing position. He had never received any intimation of these charges. If the Senator from Iowa (HARLAN) had examined the papers on file in the War Department, he would have found that there was not one word of truth in the charges made. He (RICE) should demand an investigation, and if one single word impugned his motives as a Government officer, he would resign his position as a Senator.

Mr. HARLAN then offered a resolution for a Committee of Investigation, with authority to send for persons and papers. Laid over.

Mr. CRITTENDEN presented the credentials of Gen. SHIELDS, who was also sworn in as Senator from Minnesota. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 12.

The House proceeded to the consideration of business relating to the Territories, in accordance with the special order.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, reported a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Nevada.

Several bills relating to the Territories, of no general importance, were then passed.

The remainder of the session was consumed in the consideration of the bill to ascertain and settle private land claims in New-Mexico.

The House adjourned for want of a quorum.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

SECOND DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, May 11.

The Convention met at 9 A. M. After prayer had been offered and the minutes of yesterday's proceedings had been confirmed, Mr. RUFFIN, of Virginia, reported a resolution recommending the South to adopt discriminations against the produce and manufactures of the North, by means of taxes and licenses. The resolution was referred.

General WILLIAM WALKER and JOHN MITCHELL were tendered seats in the Convention.

ROGER A. PRYOR, of Virginia, spoke against Mr. SPRATT's resolution for the reopening of the Slave-trade.

At the conclusion of Mr. PRYOR's speech, Mr. YANCEY, of Alabama, spoke at considerable length, in favor of the reopening of the Slave-trade.

Several resolutions were then introduced on various subjects.

There are now 560 delegates present, including many of the ablest and most eloquent men of the South.

THIRD DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, May 12.

The Convention opened with prayer. A large concourse of ladies and gentlemen were present. Quite a number of speeches were made on Mr. SPRATT's resolution.

Direct Trade of the Northwest with Europe.

DETROIT, Wednesday, May 12.

The schooner *Star of the North* cleared to-day from this port for Liverpool, being the second clearance from Detroit for that port this season. The schooner *Col. Cook* will sail this week, to be followed by six others during the present month, all loaded with staves and timber for Liverpool direct.

Southern Steamers.

THE HUNTSVILLE AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, May 11.

The screw-steamship *Huntsville*, of Cromwell's line, from New-York, arrived off the Tybee at two o'clock this morning.

THE MEMPHIS AT CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 12.

The screw-steamship *Memphis*, of CROMWELL'S line, from New-York, arrived here yesterday.

THE ALABAMA AT SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, May 11.

The United States mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock—all well.

Another Victim of the Central Railroad Accident.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, May 12.

WM. H. PERKINS, of Rochester, the eighth victim of the accident on the Central Railroad, died at the McGregor House at 11.40 this morning. The rest of the injured are doing well.

The Crevasse at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday May 12.

The water in the river here is still rising. All attempts to stop the crevasse have been abandoned.

Police Intelligence.

SWILL MILK.—The Mayor's Police, yesterday, arrested fourteen milkmen whom they found driving carts having no numbers upon them. The names of the arrested parties were John Robbins, Patrick Kelly, Ferdinand Martin, John Browning, Martin Bernay, Nathan N. Rollins, Oliver Govey, Edward Jones, James Doneghan, John Black, Joseph Oliver, Peter Clark, Patrick Fitzpatrick, Samuel Miller. Ferdinand Martin assaulted the officers who attempted to arrest him, but was overcome. The prisoners were all taken before the Mayor and fined $3 each, which they all paid, but not without considerable grumbling.

BIGAMY.—Patrick O'Brien, a rough looking Irishman was locked up yesterday, to answer a charge of bigamy. It is alleged that in March 1857, he married Hannah Troy while his first wife was living, from whom he was undivorced.

Druggists Everywhere now keep Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

The Everett Hat,
BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SIZES,
Style and Proportion strictly preserved.
NOW READY.
BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,
No. 45 Broadway.

Ladies Going in the Country, purchase your shoes of CANTRELL, who manufactures all kinds, and has
Shoes for Children,
Shoes for Misses,
Shoes for Boys,
Shoes for Ladies,
and
Ladies' 12s. and 14s. Gaiters,
Ladies' Heeled Gaiters,
Ladies' Promenade Gaiters,
Gentlemen's Patent Leather
Boots, and seasonable goods for the million, at very low prices. CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway.

Important—Removal
The Agency for
LILLIE'S CELEBRATED CHILLED IRON,
BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES
VAULT DOORS AND LOCKS,
has been removed from No. 25 Pearl-st. to the spacious store of Messrs. FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, where Mr. J. C. MORRIS will be happy to serve his friends and customers.

Attend.
To the immense sacrifice of Carpetings,
AT NO. 99 BOWERY.
HIRAM ANDERSON offers his Spring Importations
AT LOWEST PRICES
Ever before heard of. Ingrains from 37½c. to 87½c.
Royal Velvets, $1 12 to $1 50.
Tapestry Brussels, 75c. to $1. Oil Cloths, Mats, &c., &c.

Bengal Plaid Felt Hats.
A NEW ARTICLE,
JUST RECEIVED BY
BEEBE & CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Dupuy's Cordial Elixir of Peruvian Bark.—For general debility, impaired digestion and dyspepsia, whether arising from constitutional weakness, sedentary habits or too close application to business. DUPUY'S CORDIAL ELIXIR OF PERUVIAN BARK is the most available tonic and prescribed generally by the Faculty. No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

Removal.
WILDER'S
PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Great Fire-Proof Safe of the World,
Depot No. 191 BROADWAY, cor. of Dey-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—Wigs and Toupees. This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, store No. 7 Astor House.

From 15 to 30 per cent. can be Saved by purchasing your furniture
of
FOSTER & LEE,
No. 198 Broome-st.

The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 343 Broadway.

Strangers are Requested to Call at Fountain's India Store No. 653 Broadway, and examine the most extensive assortment of East India Dress and Fancy Goods ever offered to the public.

MARRIED.

DE PONTBRIAND—ATHERTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, by the Rev. N. J. Marselus, EMILE GUYON DE PONTBRIAND, to ELIZA F., eldest daughter of H. L. Atherton.

WILSON—STARBUCK.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, by the Rev. C. S. Burchard, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JAMES T. WILSON to Miss JOSEPHINE STARBUCK, all of this City.

KELLY—CHRYSTAL.—In this City, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Wednesday, May 12, by the Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G. Mr. JOHN J. KELLY to KATE A., eldest daughter of Michael Chrystal, Esq., all of this City.

NEW—LANE.—At Castleton, on Tuesday May 11, by the Rev. Mr. Warner, GEORGE A. NEW of this City, to Miss SUSANNAH J., daughter of Park H. Lane, of the former place.

SHERWOOD—FITCH.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, by the Rev. Dr. Adams, THOMAS D. SHERWOOD, Esq., Counselor-at-law, of the City of New-York, to Miss FRANCES A. FITCH, of the same place, daughter of Jabez S. Fitch, deceased.

CARMAN—KNAPP.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 11, by the Rev. Wm. S. Karr, Mr. ALONZO F. CARMAN to Miss M. AUGUSTA KNAPP, both of Brooklyn.

MOSER—WELLS.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Wednesday, May 12, by the Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D. D., VERRANUS MOSER, M. D., of New-York City, to MARIETTA, daughter of Obadiah Wells, Esq., of Hempstead.

NELSON—RUTHERFORD.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 11, by the Rev. A. S. Freeman, of Haverstraw, C. B. NELSON, of Chicago, Ill., to MARY, daughter of the Rev. Christopher Rutherford, of New-York.

DIED.

BENNET.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, May 12, of lingering illness, WINFIELD S., the twin son of Barnes and Susan Bennet in the 8th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 88 Monroe-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

JARVIS.—In this City, on Tuesday, May 11, SARAH JARVIS, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 116 Forsyth-st.

STEWART.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 12, ELEANOR STEWART, wife of John Stewart, aged 66 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Friday,) May 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 104 Willoughby-st.

NUTTMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 12, J. GARDNER, son of James G. and M. G. Nuttman, aged 16 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his father, on Friday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

SKILLMAN.—At Harlem, on Wednesday morning, May 12, MARY ADRIANNA, only daughter of Edward and Annie Maria Skillman, aged 4 years, 4 months and 30 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 124th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Friday next, at 3 P. M.

CHADEAQUE.—In Newcastle Westchester County, on Wednesday, May 12, ANNA CHADEAQUE, wife of the late Jacob Chadeaque, aged 55 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock.

MARRETT.—On Dover Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, May 11, after a severe illness of three days, SENECA MARRETT, aged 62 years.

The funeral will be attended at the Baptist Church, on Friday afternoon, at 2 P. M.

NORTHAM.—In Providence, R. I., on Monday, May 10, WILLIAM R., eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Northam, Newport, R. I., aged 19 years.

SQUIER.—At Hopewell, Chester County, Penn., suddenly, at an advanced age, WILLIAM SQUIER, Sr., a native of Buchlyvie, Stirlingshire, Scotland.

Glasgow and Stirling (Scotland) papers please copy.

HASSARD.—At sea, on Tuesday, March 16, on board ship *Alma*, from Calcutta, ALEXANDER HASSARD, son of Catherine Hassard, of Hoboken, N. J., in the 29th year of his age.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

I notice, in looking over Frank Leslie's paper, that my name occupies a prominent place on a milk-cart in one of the engravings.

This has a tendency to injure me in the estimation of those I serve, by intimating that I am engaged in the "swill-milk" business.

I take this method of contradicting it, as a false and malicious insinuation. Our family have resided on Alderman Hatfield's farm, in Westchester Village, since 1856, and from there I have received every morning since the article with which I supply my customers. Those who desire may receive proper proofs and references, by applying to me, or to Alderman Hatfield, Westchester.

M. ROWLETT,
18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PILES! PILES! PILES! PILES!
A permanent cure for life. The proprietor of
DR. WITMER'S PILE SUPPOSITORY
Will guarantee to cure any case of external or internal piles.
ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE OF PILES.
James W. McKee, shipping merchant, No. 48 Front-st. was cured of piles by using Dr. WITMER'S Pile Suppository. He was afflicted with them for ten years, and at times confined to his bed. Call and see him. Reference will be given to any number of persons who were cured. Dépôt No. 183 Bowery, drug store. The medicine can be sent to any part of the country.

KOHLSAAT BROTHERS,
No. 40 John-st.,
Importers of
BERLIN ZEPHYR, SPLIT, DOUBLE AND
SHETLAND WOOL,
Embroidery and Head-dress Chenilles,
Canvas, Patterns, Beads, &c.
DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS,
THE LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Buttons, Braids, Laces, &c.
Gold and Silver Fringes,
Stars, Lace, &c.,
For Regalia and Theatrical purposes.

GENUINE FARINA EAU DE COLOGNE.
Sole Agency for America removed from No. 55 to No. 59 Liberty-st., where the new stock of all leading styles is open for inspection. Wholesale price currents can be had by addressing
J. H. FARINA,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

GAS FIXTURES.
The cheapest in the City at the manufactory.
JAMES G. MOFFAT,
No. 119 Prince-st.,
Third block west of Broadway.

OLD GAS FIXTURES
Made to look equal to new, at the Manufactory.
JAMES G. MOFFAT,
No. 119 Prince-st., third block west of Broadway.

A GREAT SPRING MEDICINE.—RHEUMATISM SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is as certain to cure the most painful form of these diseases as water is to quench thirst; also, old ulcers, fever-sores, erysipelas, the worst cases of impurity of the blood, liver and kidneys, general debility, dyspepsia, incipient consumption, piles, &c. Principal Dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

SCIENCE AND THE BIBLE.—THE TENTH and last Lecture of this Course will be delivered by Prof. H. GODEN DOREMUS, M. D., at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Lecture will be illustrated with chemical experiments.

TO THE RETAIL HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.
We are now prepared to offer our latest and MOST desirable style of
STRAW HAT,
being, in point of color, (SILVER GRAY,) shape, trimming and finish, a
PERFECT GENTLEMAN'S HAT,
and as such we offer them to the TRADE, feeling confident that our views will be seconded with even more success than upon any former year.
We also beg leave to say that our stock of BROWN and BLACK and WHITE ITALIAN BRAID HATS is complete in every respect, suitable for MEN'S, BOYS', CHILDREN'S and MISSES' wear, and, being all of OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, we have no hesitation in stating that they will compare favorably with any goods offered in the City, and at prices which CANNOT FAIL TO SUIT THE CLOSEST BUYER.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 180 Broadway.

SECOND EDITION FOR MAY NOW READY.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE
Contains over 70 maps, time indicator, illustrated by 21 dials; railways and their progress, new inventions, incidents of travel, and Gazetteer of the United States, &c., &c. All for 25 cents. Sold everywhere.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
No. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO THE INVALID PUBLIC.
WALTER'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly, the only palatable preparation of the kind now in use made of the pure Oil. Physicians prescribe it in lieu of the Oil, as it contains all the medical virtues and is pleasant to the taste. It can be retained by the most delicate stomach without a qualm. Sold by all respectable druggists. Principal Dépôt, No. 111 Houston-st.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
Ambrotypes of some of the notable cures are now being exhibited, and the Salve offered for sale, by CONRAD PULIS, my authorized traveling agent. Implicit confidence can be placed in his statements. SAMUEL B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., new No., near Church-st.

MILLER & DAY,
WHOLESALE SILK HAT MANUFACTURERS,
corner Centre and Franklin sts., New-York.

J. C. BAKER,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
Desk at this office.

THE ETERNAL PERFUME FROM THE HOLY CITY.
"Oh! could I but catch that fragrance,
I would ask no other fame,
Than that those sweet-scented flowers,
Should be coupled with my name!"
BEWARE OF IMPOSTERS.
The real FRANGIPANNI PERFUME is manufactured only by Messrs. PIESSE & LUBIN, of No. 2 New-Bond-street, London, and they take this opportunity to caution purchasers against imitations, of which there are many. None, however, approach in any degree the exquisite fragrance as made by P. & L.

Frangipanni,	The Perfume,
Frangipanni,	Sachet,
Frangipanni,	Fruit,
Frangipanni,	Soap,
Frangipanni,	Pomade,
Frangipanni,	Oil,

Sole Agent for the United States,
EUGENE DUPUY, Importer,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURES Neuralgia and Stiff Joints.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Inflammations and Swellings.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Rheumatism and Paralysis.
DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures Piles, Sprains and Burns.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL HAS CURED thousands in Philadelphia alone, among whom are Geo. W. Ward, Esq., F. Duffy, Esq., J. Craven, Esq., J. E. Nolan, Mrs. Fossit, and others of the first respectability. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York, and throughout the United States.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED General Welch of Rheumatism after being confined to his bed for months. Also, Colonel Schneider, Masonic Hall, Philadelphia, of Neuralgia. Sold by BARNES & PARK, No. 15 Park-row, New-York.

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL CURED John Livingston, Esq., editor Law Magazine, No. 120 West 18th-st., New-York, of Swollen and Stiff Neck, after his physician had failed to relieve him. One bottle cured him. Ask him.

CATARRH.—DR. GOODALE'S OFFICE, FOR treatment and cure of Catarrh, is removed from No. 385 Broadway to No. 3 Bond-st. His entire success in effectually eradicating this formidable disease is fully established, and he intends hereafter to devote himself to this specialty. Applicants by letter must describe particularly their case and symptoms. Charges for consultation and medicine, $10, or $10 a month.
R. GOODALE, No. 3 Bond-st., New-York.

DR. LEAVITT'S PATENT IMPROVED ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE BASE, FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—The plate covering the roof of the mouth is dispensed with by a novel and ingenious application of the principle of atmospheric pressure, the merit of which gained it the full commendation of the Patent-Office. Its importance can be seen at once. No. 12 Waverley place, near Broadway.

LONGWORTH'S OHIO WINES.—SPARKLING and Still Catawba and Sparkling Isabella, in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by
F. S. COZZENS, Sole Agent, No. 73 Warren-st.,
Opposite Hudson River Railroad Dépôt, N. Y.

INSULT TO MADAME LA GRANGE.—Ruffian of the Bench! See PORTER'S SPIRIT.
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ALBERT FREESTONE.
THE COMPANY SUPPLY
FROM THEIR QUARRIES
at Mary's Point, New-Brunswick, the
ALBERT FREESTONE,
of EITHER COLOR,
delivered at any point on
the Atlantic seaboard.
Orders should be left at the Company's office, or addressed, by mail, to the undersigned.
Over two hundred buildings, of the finest architecture, erected in the cities of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., have introduced to the admiring notice of the public the
DRAB OR BUFF-COLORED STONE,
admitted by all to have no rival among building materials, in beauty, uniformity of texture, elegance, strength, durability, unchangeableness and capacity of architectural effect.
Besides this color, the Company furnish the same stone of a LIGHT-BROWN HUE, with a ROSE TINGE. This color has been much used in ecclesiastical structures, and with grand effect. The First Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, esteemed by many the finest Gothic building in the United States, is constructed of the Albert Freestone of this color.
The extensive and complete machinery of the Company at their quarries, the ease of working and shipment, and their almost inexhaustible supply of stone, enable the Company to execute orders for any quantity, and in BLOCKS of any POSSIBLE size, with the greatest dispatch.
SAM'L P. DINSMORE, Secretary.
Company's Office, No. 15 Nassau-st.,
over the Bank of the Commonwealth,
New-York.

FIRST CALL.
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.
MARCH, 1858.
We offer to the trade, at the very lowest market rates for Cash or Credit, our very large and complete stock of
CARPETINGS,
Of the following manufacture:
NEW-ENGLAND WORSTED CO.,
NEW-YORK POWER LOOM MILLS,
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON,
H. BRINTON & SON,
PARDOE, HOOMANS & PARDOE,
LOWELL CO.,
HARTFORD CO.,
AUBURN, N. Y.
PELTONS,
PHILADELPHIA,
OIL-CLOTHS
Of all the principal manufacturers.
CANTON MATTINGS,
WORSTED AND WOOLEN YARNS.
Close buyers will find it to their advantage by giving us a call.
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments of Carpetings.
WM. B. JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Nos. 59 and 61 Reade-st.,
near Broadway.

MACKEREL, CODFISH AND HERRINGS
AT WHOLESALE.
FISH AND SALT LOW FOR CASH!
NEW FAT MACKEREL, No. 1; bbls., ½-bbls., ¼ bbls., kitts.
EXTRA FAT MACKEREL, No. 1; bbls., ½-bbls., ¼ bbls., kitts.
NEW FAT MACKEREL, No. 2; bbls., ½-bbls., ¼-bbls., kitts.
GEORGE'S BANK CODFISH, extra; Pickled Codfish.
LABRADOR PICKLED HERRINGS, Haddock, Scalefish, Red Herrings.
WHITEFISH, SALMON, Halibut, Blue Fish, Trout, Ciscoe.
ASHTON SALT, GROUND SALT; Salt in small bags.
All best quality, warranted good, original packages, full weights.
All orders for goods filled with the greatest care.
ALLAN & ROSE, No. 228 Washington-st.,
above Barclay-st.

EXCELSIOR
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE NO. 6 BROAD-ST.
NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1858.
At an Election held this day, the following were elected Directors of this Company, viz:
GEORGE S. DOUGHTY,
EUGENE PLUNKETT,
JACOB LITTLE,
RICHARD F. CARMAN,
AMB. C. KINGSLAND,
RAMSAY CROOKS,
FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
ALFRED PLUNKETT,
JOHN GARCIA,
DANIEL RICHARDS,
G. W. BURNHAM,
WM. H. JOHNSON,
JOANNES GOURD,
L. E. LAHENS,
AB'M VAN SANTVOORD,
WM. A. S. VAN DUZER,
ROBERT HOGAN,
HIRAM ANDERSON,
WALDO HUTCHINS,
EDOUARD BOSSANGE,
WILLIAM FERDON,
F. J. HOSFORD,
ANSON LIVINGSTON,
ROBERT W. MEAD,
CHARLES SAGORY,
JOHN EWEN,
CHAS. B. WHITE,
P. K. FRANCIS,
JOHN H. BROWER,
THOMAS STILLMAN,
HENRY BRUNER,
EDWIN HOYT,
FELIX ASTOIN,
B. BLANCO,
JOS. GAILLARD, JR.,
ALEX. MUIRHEAD,
CHAS. J. MORLOT,
GUS. REYNAUD, JR.,
HOWARD C. CADY.
INSPECTORS:
LUTHER BRADISH,
WILLIAM KENT,
ANTHONY HOGUET.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Geo. S. Doughty, having declined a reelection, EUGENE PLUNKETT was unanimously elected President of the Company.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

Kiss Me Quick—Distilled from fragrant Tulips; not to be surpassed in fragrance.
E. DUPUY, No. 609 Broadway.

1858. SPRING IMPORTATIONS. 1858.
SOLOMON & HART
Are now opening in their new store,
NO. 369 BROADWAY,
Between Franklin and White sts.,
An entirely new and complete stock of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, and
FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
Comprising the choicest and most elegant assortment of SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, REPS, COTTON and COTTON and WOOL DAMASKS, BRASS CORNICES, BANDS, and CURTAIN HARDWARE ever offered to the trade.
Also, a large and well-selected stock of LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c.
Their stock of WINDOW SHADES, of their own manufacture, comprising every variety, will be offered at prices to suit the times.
Their PAPER-HANGING DEPARTMENT will be found to contain, as usual, the choicest productions (both plain and decorative) of the most celebrated French and American manufactures, suitable for parlors, dining-rooms, halls, &c.
All orders for papering private dwellings or public buildings will be promptly executed in the most superior style, as none but the best workmen are employed.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At the lowest prices and on the most liberal terms.

$200,000
Worth of superb English Carpeting
SACRIFICING!!!
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.
ROYAL VELVETS, $1 12 to $1 50.
All Wool Ingrains, 37½ cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, and 62½ cents per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, 75 cents to $1.
Floor Oil cloths, 31 cents, 37½ cents, 43 cents, 50 cents, and 62½ cents per yard.
INDIA AND COCOA MATTINGS,
Rugs, Mats, Table Covers, Window Shades, &c., &c.

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATORS
THE ONLY ICE-SAFE
which keeps the air over meats, vegetables, &c.,
PURE, COOL, EVER-CHANGING
applying for the first time
THE TRUE PRINCIPLES OF VENTILATION
as a check to decay. Made and sold by
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

REMOVAL.
THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Have removed from No. 4 Wall-st.
TO THEIR NEW OFFICE,
NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.
CHAS. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary,
New-York, May 1, 1858.

TRUNK AND TRAVELING BAG
WAREHOUSE.
LADIES' DRESS TRUNKS,
SUPERIOR SOLE LEATHER TRUNKS
IMPROVED TRAVELING BAGS,
CEDAR LINED TRUNKS,
for preserving furs and woolens from moths, &c.
JOHN BLACK, Manufacturer,
No. 4 Murray-st., New-York.

SELF-CLOSING FAUCETS.
BRAMHALL, HEDGE & CO.,
Agents for the
BOSTON FAUCET CO.,
Offer for sale a full assortment of the self-closing or [illegible] faucets, which are warranted to prevent all accidents by flooding, caused by carelessly leaving the tap open. The public are invited to examine the same in operation at the wareroom No. 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. New-York.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY
EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
IRON FENCES,
IRON BEDSTEADS AND ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
NO. 312 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, near Pearl-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
FOR SALE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At less than usual prices, by G. C. ALLEN,
Importer, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor.

CERTAIN CURE FOR NEURALGIA.
Neuralgia and Rheumatism, particularly in the head and face, effectually cured by the ANNIHILATOR, a remedy discovered by Dr. WHEELER, No. 480 Broome-st., (late of No. 486 Broadway,) where it is for sale in $1 and $3 bottles. Pamphlets of its efficacy gratis.

OFFICE OF THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE INN, TAVERN, AND HOTEL KEEPERS, AND LIQUOR DEALERS OF THIS CITY.—The Board of Excise will open the commission on the 18th of May, 1858, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in the Common Pleas Court-room, Part No. 1, for the purpose of granting licenses for the ensuing excise year, and will close the same after a session of fifty days.

The Blank Petitions and Bonds can be had at the offices of the undersigned.

JOHN KERR, Chairman,
No. 88 Leonard-st.
WM. JAY HASKETT, Treasurer,
No. 15 Centre-st.,
ROBT. D. HOLMES, Counsel to the Board,
No. 20 Duane-st.

N. B.—Notice is hereby given that the penalties prescribed by the law will be rigidly enforced.

PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, AND PLATE POWDER.—Heavily plated table and tea spoons, tea and dining forks, butter knives, &c. Also, Mt. Eagle, Tripoli and fine quality Plate Powder, for cleaning and polishing them. For sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip.

THE NEW-YORK LEDGER IS OUT. OUT. OUT.
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THE CENTRAL PARK.

[illegible] of the [illegible] Plans for the Central Park.

All the Plans received by the Commissioners for the Central Park are now on exhibition at No. 637 Broadway. They ought to attract general attention, not only on account of their intrinsic interest, but because the admission fund is to be distributed among the unsuccessful competitors and forms the only compensation for their labor.

The index to the printed matter sent in with the plan for competition, mentions thirty-three plans. One of these proves not to be a plan for the Park, and two of those sent in (Nos. 8 and 18) are colored, so that the competitors are reduced to thirty. Two other plans have been sent in, not for competition, (Nos. 34 and 35,) of which the last deserves attention. The inception and execution of a park of large dimensions is in this country an undertaking involving many difficulties and much labor. It was not known to the Commissioners or the public what talent or skill or cultivation existed in this country for the proper designing and carrying out of the work, and it was very desirable that the work should be undertaken, if possible, by some of our own countrymen, who would of course understand our needs and capacities better than any outsider. The leading idea in the mind of almost any European would be to provide ample drives and rides for the upper classes, while here, on the contrary, it should be to provide not only for them, but more amply for the recreation and amusement of the laboring masses, who could not easily get beyond the heated brick walls and the hard contact of the pavement.

The Commissioners issued proposals with specific requirements in August, fixing the time for receiving the plans at the 1st of January, 1858; this was afterward extended to March 1, and then to April 1. On the 2d of February, the Board required from designers estimates for the cost of each item of the work, the curious result of which we shall show in a comparative table, at the close of our article.

The designers have had every difficulty to contend with; the topographical surveys were not performed by the Commission in time to be of much use; they were difficult of access; the photographic map furnished was worthless; the Winter season was unfavorable for out-of-door work; the time allowed was too limited for thorough study and elaboration. Yet, with all disadvantages, a high degree of taste, skill and knowledge has been brought into activity by the competition, which will be felt throughout the country.

Ten at least of these designs, however inadequate they may appear upon a flat piece of paper, would make the Central Park a beautiful and creditable work; and any one of them would improve greatly in its execution. We believe, however, that the Commissioners will fail lamentably if they attempt to combine the *leading* features of the plans they have selected. Minor details may be incorporated into any one of them, but the great features of each cannot be carved and pieced without injury. Of the designs chosen, Nos. 33 and 26 are the most marked and positive in ideas and treatment. In both we find that unity or central character, so essential to any good design, and a high degree of skill and bold dealing with the subject. However grand the straight main avenue of No. 26, terminated by the hall or theatre, might be upon another field, we cannot see that it is in harmony with the character of the grounds of the Central Park. These grounds are exceedingly broken and picturesque, and require a decided and picturesque, though to some degree an artificial treatment. This is found in No. 33. The sweeping lines of the grand drive fall naturally into their places, the lakes are in harmony with the surface lines, while the art required is shown in the charming promenades near the centre and along the eastern side of the reservoirs, and in the ride around the wall of the new reservoir. The public should bear it in mind that these reservoirs cannot be made into lakes, however crooked the walls may be built. A high wall, crowned with a fence, elevates the surface of the water above all the surrounding lands, and hides the water from view; and it is only by some contrivance like this ride, that it can be seen at all, except at one or two points. It is a serious question whether an artificial work like this reservoir is not marred by the attempt to make it a natural piece of water; but it is too late to change it, and the disaffected must, therefore, growl in silence. We may be allowed to indulge a hope that the Commissioners will agree to proceed with the work at once, for they will be able to get no better plan in its leading features than No. 33. With regard to two other plans selected, we do not find in them the decided merit discovered by the Board; they lack individuality, and while they include many things and many ornaments, we see little to select from them which will combine with No. 33. Had *we* been of the Commission, we should have selected better, *of course;* we should have seen some value in No. 32, and No. 17, and No. 12, and No. 14, and No. 22, and No. 28 and No. 25, and No. 16, and No. 29. We also ask especial attention to the small and beautifully worked plan No. 35, which unfortunately was not prepared for competition.

Nearly all the designers have yielded to the imperative demands of the ground, for we find in most of the plans one main tour or drive around the whole park; various degrees of skill and perception being shown in laying it down. We find in three cases a strait avenue projected along the whole extent of the Fifth-avenue, and on a level with it; in two of the plans a strait central avenue; in six of them the drives winding about in great agony; in a large number a collection and confusion of desirable and undesirable structures and ornaments. In more than half the designs the parade ground is laid down between the present reservoir and the Fifth-avenue, while in very few of the designs is there shown that masterly use of trees and woods which must make the charm and riches of the Park. We do find this conspicuous in a few, as in Nos. 17, 33, 15 and 16. In No. 17 particularly, is displayed much knowledge and fine feeling. Evergreens, as the most skillful designers have at once perceived, are in harmony with the rough and rocky nature of the ground, and will serve to heighten these natural effects, and to give a peculiar and striking character to the Park. The artists of Nos. 17 and 33 have both struck upon a happy thought—an evergreen Winter drive along the low grounds west of the reservoirs; and nearly all the best artists agree upon laying the woods along the western border, and on the high grounds. America is rich in beautiful trees, and we should not be sorry to see some portion of the Park devoted to them, where they could be shown both massed and singly. Still, we must ask for the best park effects, however they are to be had, and in producing these, the two leading features must be wood and lawn. Some fine open spaces and glades may be preserved, and the parade-ground, whether used as such or not, should be secured as a broad lawn. We are doubtful about the supply of water for the lakes, as projected, in our hot, dry Summers, but shall hope *everything;* but we are sure that water, wood and lawn should be the chief attractions of this Park, and we trust the Commissioners and the employes will neglect all structures and fancy works for a long while to come, and devote their energies and their money to the production of these, making them accessible, of course, by means of a few drives and walks. To produce any of these in perfection, drainage (which ought to have been vigorously carried on through the Winter) and trenching are the first requisites, and should be proceeded with at once. The memoir accompanying No. 29 is very full and thorough upon these, and will be valued by the Board. Road-making is to become a serious business in the Park work, and is a point which requires much inquiry and consideration. The cost of macadamizing fifty feet roads (as projected in No. 9) is estimated by the designer to be $1,400,000. As the entire fund is but $100,000 over this, the Commissioners may ask, "What are we to do?" in view of the fact that most of the designs contemplate drives from sixty to [illegible] feet wide. We [illegible] of our temerity, but we respectfully suggest that while an avenue of that width is a fine thing, a picturesque and rural drive, winding among rocks and trees and over suspension bridges, 60 to 100 feet wide, is rather preposterous. But as we take it for granted that this thing is now decided upon at whatever cost, we can only pray that the hearts of the Commissioners may be softened. Few of the designers have contemplated the possible future, when that long stretch of two and a half miles must be compassed by butchers' carts and milkmen, when pork and timber even must cross it on drays; what then is to happen at the crossings of the main drives, and along those meandering lanes projected by most? The designers of Nos. 12 and 33 seem to have had this difficulty before their eyes, and to have attempted to resolve it—one by fencing in the cross streets, the other by sinking them below the levels of the park. The latter plan is the most thorough, if it can be accomplished in a sightly and comfortable manner. Let us see one done in that way as early as may be to test the question.

Now that we have borne our testimony and relieved our minds, Gentlemen of the Commission our only desire is that you will reduce your numbers (either by "death or resignation" as your Charter contemplates) to five, and proceed with the work of making the Central Park.

As it was impossible without surveys and measurements to compute the cost of the work, the following table will serve to show some of the Commissioners the value of the guesses which the unfortunate designers felt bound to make, in accordance with the resolutions of Feb. 2:

DESIGNERS' ESTIMATES OF ITEMS OF COST.

No.	Draining.	Roads and Walks.	Trees and Planting.
33	$30,000	$246,454	$219,000
32	60,000	600,000	300,000
31	83,000	286,000	60,000
30	37,300	415,000	300,000
29	18,075 for the tile.	—	—
28	58,175	436,794	100,000
27	60,000	804,714	200,000
26	21,900	206,000	250,000
23	90,000	158,000	200,000
22	145,000	265,000	250,000
21	30,000	207,065	180,000
19	13,725	742,649	18,500
18	500	316,800	600
17	20,500	701,750	120,000
16		220,000	125,000
15	16,760	482,820	28,200
14	25,000	84,000	147,200
10	—	369,480	—
9	11,000	315,000	18,000
7	—	100,250	—
6	3,600	102,540	16,000
2	—	—	65,000
1			75,000

Draining, highest..........$145,000 lowest. $500

Roads and Walks.........742,649 lowest. 84,000

Trees and Planting.........300,000 lowest .600

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Banker and the Secretary of Legation—The Medical Congress—Another Violation of the Code of Ethics—Weddings at Georgetown—Death of Senator Evans—Children's Fancy Ball—College Exhibition—Theatrical—Ebony Saxhorn Band—Marketing—With Arabella's Opinions.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 8, 1858.

The commencement of hostilities between the United States and Spain, as recorded in my last Saturday's *revue de la semaine*, has naturally attracted the attention of the metropolitan gossips, and the less delicate and less truthful chronicles in other New-York papers have but added fuel to the flame. Of course, there are two parties—those who receive "accommodation" at the banking house founded by Mr. CORCORAN defending the *millionnaire's* "action of ejectment," while the diplomatic corps espouses the cause of the *hidalgo*, and cries "Shame! to thus attack, five to one, a gentleman in a house into which he has been invited by its mistress." The question turns, perhaps, on the note of invitation sent by Miss C. to Señor M., If she innocently requested an interview with a desire to prevent a hostile meeting between her father and Señor M., she can not be blamed; but if (as his friends represent) it was an *affaire du cœur*, the *hidalgo* should not have been so harshly treated. Arabella takes the young man's part, and says that the *millionnaire*, who ran away with a daughter of Commodore MORRIS, against the express commands of that ancient mariner, should have been the last man to make his servants seize a clandestine lover of his daughter, and inflict indignities on him while so held.

The congress of doctors has been quite a feature of the week, as the letters of your special correspondent have advised the readers of the NEW-YORK TIMES. There was a magnificent display of professional punctilio, a manifestation of political wire-pulling, and an exhibition of spread-eagle eloquence, interspersed with valuable information and interesting facts. The fullest attendance was at the "reception" given by Senator DOUGLAS on Thursday evening, at his palatial residence, in Minnesota-row, where his queen-like lady "did the honors" with such cordial affability as to make a Maryland medico exclaim, in his speech at the subsequent Mount Vernon celebration: "I haven't a drop of Democratic blood in my veins, but if Mrs. DOUGLAS is a candidate for the White House in 1860, I'll vote for the man who will take her there."

Dr. BOYLE's party was the finest, probably, of the half-dozen given by the Metropolitan physicians. Unluckily for the gastronomic reputation of the city, however, there is a feud between GAUTIER, our prominent purveyor of luxuries and delicacies, and the "regular practitioners." A year or two since they recommended some cough lozenges which this industrious son of France confections, and he, with pride, published the indorsement. One of these printed papers was taken to the last year's meeting of the Medical Association at Nashville, and those whose names were on it were accused of *quackery*, in accordance with the "code of ethics." Apologies were made, but GAUTIER refused to be the "scape-goat" of this professional sin, and has since been excommunicated by the "regular practitioners," who, consequently, were obliged to patronize the second-class establishments for their entertainments.

Thursday was a "wedding-day" in the quiet borough of Georgetown. The Presbyterian Church was crowded to witness the marriage of Lieut. WILSON, U. S. A., to Miss RITTENHOUSE, the gallant bridegroom and his groomsmen appearing in full "regulation." Later in the day, at Christ Church, (Episcopal,) Mr. RICHARD H. JONES married Miss MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. HUNTER, who has for years been the chief Clerk of the State Department. From the church the last-named party went to the residence of the bride, where her "reception" was attended by Lord NAPIER, Gen. ROBLES, M. DE STOECKL and lady, Mr. HOPE and lady, and other minor lights in the diplomatic firmament. General and Miss CASS, Mr. APPLETON, and the remainder of the *personnel* of the State Department, with a full representation of the famed Georgetown beauty, made the party a very attractive one.

That same day Senator HAMMOND gave a dinner-party in honor of Dr. EVE, of Nashville, the retiring President of the Medical Association, who was his guest. The universally-esteemed Senator EVANS, of South Carolina, was present, in excellent health and spirits, but before midnight he was a corpse. His death is universally regretted, excepting [alas!] by some patent harpies, who found it impossible to overcome his objections in Committee to their schemes of plunder. Arabella was horror-struck to hear one of these lobby engineers express his gratification at the prospect of now getting a favorable report.

Last evening there was a children's fancy ball at the residence of Col. DRINKARD, (Chief Clerk of the War Department,) in Franklin-row, where about a hundred juveniles, in appropriate and often beautiful costumes, had a gloriously-good time, to the delight of their proud parents. The little daughter of the host, covered with fresh rose-buds, was a joyous *Spring*. Governor FLOYD's pet (the *mignonne* daughter of Col. HUGHES) was the bright and beautiful *Morning Star*. A young daughter of Attorney-General BLACK was a *Highland lassie*. Master EVANS looked finely as the *Prince de Joinville*—his sisters appearing as *Morning* and a *Flower Girl*. Miss GWIN wore the dress of a *Page*, in which she appeared at her mother's ball. Miss BULL was a bewitching *Fille du Regiment*, Miss CLARK a *Swiss Milkmaid*, and there were scores of other equally-becoming costumes worn. Col. DRINKARD is a disciple of Father MATHEW, and "the rosy" did not sparkle on the supper-table; but the edibles were delicious indeed, having mostly been prepared at Richmond, in the genuine Old Dominion style.

The exhibition of the Junior Class of Columbian College also came off last night, at that mental caravanserai, the Smithsonian. Nine young gentlemen flourished in turn upon the stage, in the most elaborate style of collegiate oratory, and to the great delight of a large concourse of spectators.

To-night we have a concert by the "*Ebony Sax-horn Band*," a young white boy leading seven juvenile specimens of the "peculiar institution." Their "notes" are miniature likenesses of seven fellow-servants on the plantation, viz.: *A*—ABE—a blacksmith, who had lost one finger. *B*—BEN—a ploughman [illegible] *C*—CATO—a wood-chopper, with [illegible] broad mouth. *D*—DICK—a deaf and dumb waiter. *E*—ED—a fisherman, who smoked a short pipe. *F*—FRANK—a hostler, lame of a leg. *G*—GEORGE—a coachman, who played on the fiddle. With this gamut the young descendants of Ethiop blow the notes represented by ABE, or BEN, or GEORGE, in true hieroglyphic style, and make very harmonious music.

The market, this morning, would have gladdened any epicurean. There were new potatoes and green peas, brought over from Bermuda, and each sold at 75c. a peck. Lettuce and cabbage sprouts at 18c. a peck; asparagus at 10c. a pound; young squab pigeons at 12c. each; fat Spring chickens at 20c. each; fat shad at 25c. each; white perch, salmon trout and small rock-fish, at 12c. a bunch; sea basse at 10c. a pound; drum-fish at 50c. each; cat-fish and yellow perch at 5c. a bunch; soft crabs at 10c. each; hard crabs at 2c. each; terrapins at 50c. each; and fine oysters at 30c. a bushel. In addition, there was fine Virginia valley mutton and Potomac beef. Well did Mr. WEBSTER have reason to call the Metropolitan Market "the best in America," and he was a good judge. So Arabella says.

Miss AVONIA JONES has concluded a two weeks' engagement at the theatre, and last night had a complimentary benefit, the call for which was signed by Senators and other prominent people. She is not an "actress of promise," but a *finished* performer, possessing youth, good looks, a fine figure, and a melodious voice. Her conception is fine, and her acting is marked by an intensity, and by a truthful depicting of fervid passion, sorrow and love, which no actress on the American boards can equal. At her benefit she appeared as *Adrienne*, in which she wore RACHEL's mantle. All the "points" in the life of the actress—the touching pathos and eloquence, the energetic appeals and passionate outbreaks, love and anguish, which alternate through the drama, were given with full effect, and the dying scene was sublime. Pocket handkerchiefs were in requisition all over the house, and rounds of applause were as freely bestowed as they were well merited.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN plays three nights next week, giving, of course, her repulsive *Meg Merriles*, and her terrible *Lady Macbeth*, which is described as "*Meg Merriles* in good circumstances." The prices of the house have been raised, which, it is thought, will attract the "elevated decimals" of the West End. As the regretted RITCHIE used to say, *Nous verrons!*

ENOCH EASEL.

AUCTION SALES.

LARGE SALE OF ROSEWOOD PIANOS, &c., &c.
BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.
FRIDAY, May 14,
At 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, corner Willoughby and Pearl sts.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE—Suites of parlor furniture in rosewood, walnut and mahogany, walnut and painted chamber furniture, mahogany wardrobes, ladies' do., with mirror front, oil-paintings and framed engravings, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, splendid oak extension table, cost $120; sewing machine, &c. &c.

At 2 o'clock P. M., several very superior rosewood pianos, viz.:

1 superior, richly carved piano, 7-octave, by George Hews, Boston, cost $1 000.

1 do., by Haynes & Brothers, cost $450, 7-octave.

1 do., pearl keys, Bennett & Co., 7-octave.

1 do., serpentine mouldings, 7-octave, Ely & Munger.

12 other excellent pianos of rosewood and mahogany, by various makers.

4 large French plate pier glasses, in richly carved frames.

The pianos may be examined on Thursday afternoon and evening.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, AUCTIONEER.
By RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
Salesroom No. 166 Broadway.
TRADE SALES OF HARDWARE EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
FRIDAY, May 14.
At 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Room.

A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware, &c., for jobbing trade, without reserve.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT CARVED ROSEWOOD AND mahogany furniture, made to order, short time in use.—J. W. PORTER.—THIS DAY, (Thursday) May 13, at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, the entire contents of the large four-story dwelling-house No. 218 West 14th-st., near 8th-av., containing superior household furniture, of first-class workmanship, made to order and in excellent condition. Parlor furniture, rich velvet carpets, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, covered in elegant satin brocade; large, easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match; two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and mirror doors and backs, lined with satinwood, very expensively carved; elegant rosewood centre, side and work tables, ladies' rosewood secretary, with mirror door, lined with satinwood; rosewood secretary, with elegant carving, made to match the rosewood parlor furniture; rosewood corner and music stands, splendid 7-octave rosewood premium piano-forte, richly inlaid with pearl and real pearl keys, decidedly one of the best instruments ever made, richly embossed cover and stool; French plate mirrors; expensive lace and brocatel window curtains; also, a great variety of oil paintings, embracing many valuable specimens; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures, twenty-one day ormolu clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood cushioned chairs, covered in hair-cloth, and medallion rocking and easy chairs, sofas, oak and black walnut extension tables, rich China tea sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, goblets, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonades, pitchers, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters, with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, salvers, ivory cutlery, common crockery, plates, vegetable dishes, soup tureens, &c. Also, the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing a great variety, in rosewood and mahogany, beds, bedding, &c., &c.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, Office No. 220 Broadway.

WILL SELL ALL THE CONTENTS OF the private residence No. 248 West 23d st., near 8d-av., TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ P. M., precisely. Furniture all made to order, and nearly new. It cannot be described in an advertisement; to be appreciated it must be seen. The assortment is very large, the goods first-class, embracing rosewood and other furniture, elegant decorations, works of art, &c., and all to be sold without reserve. The following is a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz: In the basement are suites of walnut dining room furniture complete, together with all the kitchen utensils, and elegant China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, silver ware, cut-glass, &c., belonging to the family. In the parlors are velvet carpets and rugs, and three rosewood parlor suites, centre and side tables, corner and wall etageres, lace window drapery, pier glasses, China vases, bronze figures, clocks, ornaments, paintings, engravings, lady's secretary, work-tables, easy chairs, book cases, gas-fixtures, one rosewood 7-octave piano, stool and cover, &c. In the chambers are a fine assortment of carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, stands, couches, chairs, carpets, cribs, sofas, ten fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, beds and bedding, and a fine variety of desirable goods too numerous to mention. Descriptive catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ A. M., precisely.

HENRY LINDSLEY, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION—all the beautiful and costly furniture contained in house No 162 Lexington-av.

LINDSLEY & SHATTUCK will sell TO-MORROW, (Friday,) May 14, at 10½ o'clock precisely:

DINING-ROOM—Large lot of beautiful glassware, China sets, crockery, silver-ware, cutlery, extension table, sofa, oak chairs, &c.

PARLORS—Three suites parlor furniture, in rosewood, French brocatel and velvet, richly carved and in fine order, mantel and pier French plate mirrors, reception chairs in medallion, Turkish chairs and lounges, mahogany sofas, arm-chairs, etageres, paintings by old masters, mantel ornaments, Parian ware, lace curtains, marble-top centre tables, velvet carpet, &c.

CHAMBERS—Hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, pillows, bolsters, beautifully decorated chamber suits, China and stone toilet sets, mirrors, paintings, sofas, carpets, stair carpets, &c., and a large lot of articles not mentioned, but which will be found in catalogues on the morning of sale. Cash deposits required of every purchaser.

Auctioneers' Office, room No. 6, Bank of Commerce.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the very desirable new three-story high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. Terms easy and title indisputable. For full particulars see auction head in *Morning Express, Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer*, and *Daily News*, or apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DOUGHTY, WILL sell this day, THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, Brussels and velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, bookcases, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, oil paintings, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, &c., together with several bills of goods purchased at former sales, and to be sold on account of Messrs. Berry, Goodwin & Co.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

BILLIARD TABLES, CARPETS, 500 CHAIRS, MIRRORS, COUNTERS, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good new and second-hand furniture of various kinds; also, one superior velvet carpet, about 100 yards; 500 curl maple chairs; one large French plate mirror; one billiard table, complete with balls and cues; three or four extension tables; several counters, &c., &c. Sale positive.

JNO. B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—THE regular trade sale of hardware, cutlery, &c., will take place on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock at his new store No. 93 William-st., near Liberty. In this sale (in addition to the usual assortment) will be found one complete set of high cost English double-barreled fowling pieces of the manufacture of Goddard, Ellis & Middleton. Also, 1 cask damaged files, assorted sizes.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF IRON SAFES AND CAMPHOR TRUNKS.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 23 Gold-st., by order of the Assignees, a number of iron safes, of various sizes and descriptions. Also, a number of camphor and cedar trunks, of assorted sizes. Terms, cash.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer—Office No. 88 Prince-st.

ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of W. GULLIFER, Esq., Nos 7, 9 and 11 Bedford-st., consisting of the richest collection of City manufactured furniture that has been offered at public auction this Spring. For particulars, see *Herald*.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a double close carriage, in perfect order; lined with silk; speaking tubes made to order by one of our best City makers, and cost $1,200; will be sold without reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO. 40 Pine-st., corner of William.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION, as nurse, can take care of a baby from its birth; or as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist in chamber work; has no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 Wooster-st., between Amity and Bleecker, in fancy store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF SMART abilities, a situation as housekeeper or assistant to a lady; is willing to make herself useful; would do light chamberwork; understands doing up fine muslins. Can produce the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation in a private family, as chambermaid and to do fine washing or plain sewing, or as laundress; unexceptionable City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 120 West 15th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful; has no objections to go in the country or to travel with a lady; has five years' reference. Call at No. 203 East 21st-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a respectable family to take care of a couple of growing children; she is a very neat sewer, with the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY AND daughter, situations as nurse; would prefer to go in the country. City reference given. Apply at Mrs. TEALE'S, No. 137 Court-st., over jeweler's store, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., Brooklyn, for two days, near Wyckoff-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN AMERICAN girl 14 years of age, to take care of children or wait on table. Good reference given. Apply at No. 11 Delancy-st. None but a respectable family need apply. No objection to the country.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, in a private family as nurse; is well accustomed to the care of children. Unexceptionable City reference. No objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 128 West 16th-st. near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN with excellent City reference, as first-rate waiter and chambermaid; will assist with washing and ironing if required. Can be seen at No. 10 Amity-place, rear, first floor, back room, near Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid; she perfectly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 77 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid or to do general housework; no objections to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 166 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls; one is an experienced cook, good baker, washer and ironer; the other as waitress and chambermaid; have good references from their last place. Apply at No. 13 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN Protestant woman, a situation, to take the entire charge of children; has had several years of experience; has no objections to the country. Call at No. 120 East 30th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL-RECOMMENDED young women. One to do general housework, and the other chamberwork and waiting; would appreciate good homes. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 126 Atlantic-st., corner Henry, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE dress and basque maker; would engage in a private family, by the day or week, or would take work at the house. Apply at No. 160 6th-st., near 6th-av. Calls received all the week.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid; would do fine washing or ladies' muslins, or plain sewing if required; no objection to a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 126 16th-st., corner of 7th-av.

WANTED—WAITRESS' SITUATION IN A hotel or private family, by a young woman who has had much experience both in England and America. Inquire of Mrs. AMERMAN, No. 478 Canal-st., corner Hudson, up stairs.

WANTED—FOR A GENTEEL YOUNG GIRL, A Protestant, a situation in a respectable private family, as chambermaid, in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be respectably recommended. Address A. J. Q., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse; best City reference. Call at No. 134 Clinton-place, near 6th av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 220 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, has no objection to assist with chamber-work or children. Good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 14 Clarkson-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 13 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE German girl, who speaks good English, as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork. Good reference given. Apply at No. 11 Delancy-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION WITH A family going to Europe, for a colored woman, in whom she feels great interest. She can recommend her highly in every respect. Address Box 3,566, Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS PLAIN COOK, and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a Protestant woman; can give good City reference, if required. Apply, for two days, at No. 331 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and good plain sewing; two years' reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 126 Hammond st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 62 West Washington-place, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse. The best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 114 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as waiter and chambermaid, or nurse; has no objection to the country. Will be for a week at No. 184 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, one as experienced cook and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or as waitress and laundress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 236 6th-av., third floor, front room, between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A SMART, NEAT GIRL, 12 YEARS of age, a situation to take care of children and wait on a lady; board and clothes as compensation, with a kind lady. Also, a seamstress and nurse; cuts and makes children's clothes, is quick at the needle does chamberwork, family sewing and embroidery. Wages, $6 to $7; City or country. Call, for three days, at No. 266 West 23d-st.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT AND PERFECTLY trustworthy young woman desires a situation, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing, or to take care of children; has no objection to travel; is entirely competent for anything that she undertakes, and can give the best of references. Can be seen at No. 33 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A NEAT, TIDY young woman, as seamstress in a private family. She is a first rate sewer, and understands all kinds of sewing. Has good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 166 7th-av., 2d door from 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, IN THE CITY OR country, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 104 19th st., west of 6th-av., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress, or as chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing of a private family; has good reference; can be seen at her last place, for two days. Call at No. 39 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family, by one who perfectly understands her business, and can give good City reference. Call, for three days, at No. 122 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children and to do light housework, by a respectable young girl; is a good dispositioned and willing girl; will give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 148 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, no objection to a short distance in the country. Best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 84 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as chambermaid, or to do the chamberwork and waiting; has good City references from her last place. Call at No. 50 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, CLEAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and waiter; best City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 48 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., in the rear.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INTELLIGENT lady, is desirous of obtaining a situation to attend a bakery or confectionery, or as a family dress-maker or housekeeper; no objection to leave the City. Compensation no object. Communications addressed to H. H. M., Broadway Post-office, will meet immediate attention for one week.

HOTELS.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL,

Corner of Broadway and 8th st. The subscribers have assumed the management of the above-named Hotel, and are determined to make it, in all respects, worthy of the patronage of their friends and the public. Ladies and Gentlemen can be accommodated with full board at Two Dollars per day, or can take rooms and pay for their meals separately. Prices of rooms, from 50 cents to $2 per day. The Restaurant is open at all hours, from 6 o'clock A. M. to 12 o'clock P. M.

PARKER JONES.
J. C. BARTELS.

THE SPRING HOTEL AT RICHFIELD Springs will be ready for the reception of boarders on the 1st of June.
JOSHUA WHITING.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO COAL DEALERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO has been engaged in the retail coal business in this City for many years, and who is thoroughly competent to manage it with ability, would like to make an engagement with a responsible party to take charge of a yard in this City or elsewhere, at a moderate compensation. Reference of the highest character given. Principals will please address A. B., Box No. 103, *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as porter in a store or some manufacturing establishment; is a carpenter by trade; understands the management of machinery. A permanent situation with a moderate salary is what he wishes to secure. The best reference given. Address D. M., for one week, New-York *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable young man; understands his business perfectly well; has no objection to the country; can give the best of City reference from his late employers. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 3 University-place, second door from Waverley-place.

WANTED.—A SINGLE COLORED MAN WISHES a situation in a private family as groom and coachman; he perfectly understands his business; would have no objection to go to the country for the Summer. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 30 Water-st., corner Peck-slip.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A sober, steady Protestant man, (single,) with good City references. A line to EDWARD, at the basement furniture store No. 186 3d-av., near 16th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT in-door servant man who has got good City references; has no objection to the country. Any commands for A. B., by calling or addressing a note to the Fancy Store, No. 122 3d-av., one door from 15th-st., will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. Reference, as to capabilities, from his last employer. Address T. C., Box No. 160 *Times* office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man, who thoroughly understands the business; is of pleasing address, and can furnish undoubted reference as to honesty, sobriety and general good conduct. Address J. N., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE COLORED man, as coachman in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business. Can give good testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at the harness store, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, A situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business, and would make himself otherwise useful if required. Address P. P., Gardener, Box No. 180, *Times*, New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG, INDUSTRIOUS MAN, a situation as porter in a store, or to drive horse and cart, or any kind of an honorable employment; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. M., Box No. 309 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A STEADY MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a respectable restaurant, or private boarding-house, in town or country; understands his business in every respect. Address T. S., for two days, No. 57 Great Jones-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as porter, or to drive a horse and cart; make himself generally useful to his employer, and give the highest reference as to honesty and sobriety. Address C. F., Box No. 128 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young Englishman; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; good references given. Address W. M. H., No. 70 Middagh-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE, INdustrious man as porter in a hotel. Has no objection to go to the country. Has good reference for capability. Address J. C., Box No. 100 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 108 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION AS coachman; understands his business perfectly well; has the best reference. Address J. B., coachman, No. 345 7th av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 20 YEARS OF age, a situation in some wholesale business down town. The best of City reference can be given, if required. Address, for three days, C. G. S., *Times* Office.

TO BOSS PAINTERS.—SITUATION WANTED by a good house painter, understands graining, has no objections to go in the country. Apply to WM. ROSS, No. 212 William-st.

GARDENERS AND FARMERS.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A MAN AND WIFE; one is a gardener and farmer, and can take excellent care of horses and cattle, and understands the raising of them; the wife is a dairy and poultry woman, and would do any kind of family work; they have the best recommendations for industry, fidelity and steadiness; the wife is an excellent baker; they have lived in their last situation six years. Address C. B. H., at this office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED GIRL FOR general housework in a family in Brooklyn. A good washer and ironer, and plain cook, and one possessing *good reference, will receive good wages. Apply*, between 8 and 10, and 3 and 4 o'clock, at No. 120 Water st., to W. ROBERTSON.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE—THE VERY *best references required. Good wages given for a* person that will suit. Apply at 8 in the morning, or between 8 and 9 in the evening, at No. 310 5th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE—Recemment arrivé de France, sachant la tenu des livres et pouvant parler l'anglais assez pour la traduction, désire entrer dans un pensionnat comme Institutrice, ou dans le commerce. Elle donnera les recommandations les plus satisfaisantes de son abilité et de son caractère. Adressez PARIS, Office New-York *Times*. N. B.—Une autre dame pour la coutière, ou les modes.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN wishing a comfortable home can find a neatly furnished room in a house having all the modern improvements and owned by the occupant. Price $1 50 per week, or $3 50 each with partial board. Location below Bleecker and west of Broadway. References exchanged. Address Mrs. ADAMS, *Times* Office.

BOARDING—IN A FIRST-CLASS LOCALITY.—To let, with board, furnished or unfurnished, a second-story front room; with a large bedroom adjoining. Will be let low to a responsible party. Address Box No. 4,534, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST BROADWAY, for gentlemen and their wives and for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOM may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, in a location unsurpassed for beauty and quiet, by applying at once at No. 13 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, or to M. C. OGDEN, No. 87 Beekman st., New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—DESIRABLE ROOMS on second and third floors, with good board, for families or single gentlemen, with home comforts, at No. 61 Nassau-st. A lady might also be accommodated; one who understands music preferred.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms in a quiet family may be had for a gentleman and wife, or for single gentlemen, at No. 38 Willow-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—ABOUT TEN MINUTES' walk to Fulton and Wall st. Ferries; first-class private boarding house, pleasantly situated in a good neighborhood, No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with a very pleasant and comfortable room, and good board, at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Neatly furnished rooms in a quiet family for a lady and gentleman, and for one single gentleman. Inquire at No. 54 Willow-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board, with a front room on the second floor, very pleasantly located; short distance from South or Hamilton-av. Ferry, No. 29 Cheever-place, between Hicks and Henry, Harrison and Degraw sts. Charges moderate.

MANSION HOUSE—HICKS-STREET, BROOKLYN Heights, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; has superior accommodations for families or single gentlemen, which will be let on reasonable terms. The location for a Summer residence is most desirable, having a large yard for play grounds in the rear.

NO. 259 FOURTH-AVENUE—BETWEEN 20th and 21st sts. A gentleman and wife or single gentleman may obtain a furnished parlor and bedroom, or unfurnished rooms adjoining, in a private family. Dinner at 2. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND A few single gentlemen, can obtain very desirable rooms, with board, at No. 41 10th-st., near 5th-av.

ROOMS AND BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY having more room than they occupy, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with a second-story front room and back, or two single gents with full or partial board. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 67 3d-st.

NO. 863 BROADWAY.—A FEW PLEASANT rooms can be had, with full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; also, an office for a physician, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

A SUPERIOR SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, if required; also, single rooms, in a brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements, convenient to the cars and stages. No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

NO. 14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Choice rooms, with board, can be had, in the fine house, and beautifully situated, between 5th-av. and Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—TO CHESS-PLAYERS.—A first-rate chess-player, desiring board in the country, in a pleasant locality and convenient to the City, can obtain the same by applying to R. C., Box No. 2,585 New-York Post-office. No other boarder taken, and none but a first-class player need apply, as it is a chess companion, rather than a boarder, that is desired. Terms low.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A SMALL family can be accommodated for the Summer with good board and plainly furnished rooms in a nice cottage, pleasantly situated up the Hudson River, about two hours' ride from the City. No other boarders, and but the one family will be taken. Terms moderate, and full particulars made known on addressing G. R., *Times* office, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, about thirty-three miles from New-York, and about a quarter of a mile from dépôt; house and outbuildings new, and in good condition; an abundance of choice fruit and shade trees; six or more acres of land. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—Containing from 10 to 26 acres, within one hour's ride by railroad from New-York City, situated on the south-eastern slope of Orange Mountain, near the Mountain House and the Railroad Dépôt. The location is perfectly healthy, and entirely free from fever and ague; access to and from the City seven times daily, each way, by railroad. The house is in Italian style, large and new, built by the owner for his own residence, in the most careful and substantial manner, with all the latest modern improvements. An abundant supply of pure and soft water, hot and cold, in all parts of the house, brought from two never-failing springs on the place.

The out-buildings are new, large and convenient, supplied with soft water in various parts.

The grounds are handsomely laid out with walks and drives, and ornamented with trees, shrubbery, and a fine fountain; fruit of all kinds, in great abundance, and of the best varieties. There are six acres of woodland. A fine place for a gentleman doing business in the City, and wishing to live in the country. Apply to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—LOW, AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., the country seat known as Oak Hill, on Whalley av., 1½ miles from the dépôt. The grounds contain 21½ acres, upon which there is a grove of native forest trees, and a large variety of choice fruits, good garden, &c. The dwelling is a two-story and attic frame house, about 40x40, with a wing attached, beautifully situated, and commanding an extensive view of the city, bay, Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country; it is nearly new, well built, and is in perfect order, has bath-room, range, furnace, marble mantels, &c. The barn, stable, carriage-house, &c., are conveniently arranged, and well adapted for the place.

To a person wishing a fine, healthy country seat, this offers a desirable opportunity, and its location (being so near the City of New-Haven) will also make it a profitable investment. For terms, (which will be accommodating,) and card of admission apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

Also, a splendid farm at Rye, Westchester County.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET VERY LOW or will be exchanged for City property, situate at Pelham Bridge, about 6 miles from Harlem. The house is 3 stories with a 2-story kitchen; has been built 5 years, has just been painted and papered throughout, is in complete order; there are 3 acres of ground with 1,000 feet water front, a variety of fruit trees, vegetable garden, coach and out houses, capital well of water, excellent bathing and fishing, has an extensive view, and is one of the most healthy and beautiful locations to be found in the State. For particulars, apply to FOWLER, at the gate-house, Pelham Bridge, or to J. L. DODGE, No. 161 West 38th-st., New-York.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET AT FORT Washington, 9 miles from the City by Hudson River Railroad, 3 minutes' walk from Station. The house contains 9 rooms, kitchen, store room and two cellars; stable and three-quarters of an acre of ground, well shaded. Rent for 6 months, $400; for the year, $500. Apply to C. S. SLOANE, No. 53 Beaver, corner William-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A DELIGHTFUL country residence, situated in the village of Mendham, Morris County, N. J., distance about 6 miles from the dépôt at Morristown. This place contains 2½ acres of ground, a large house, barn, stables, ice-house filled with ice, cistern, well, &c.; a large garden and grounds, filled with the choicest shade, ornamental and fruit trees of all kinds. This place is situated in the immediate vicinity of good schools, churches, &c., and is in every respect a desirable country residence. For particulars apply to SAML. FREEMAN, No. 103 Liberty-st.; or to F. A. FREEMAN, Morristown, N. J.

YONKERS—TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK house on Broadway, within three minutes' walk of the dépôt. The house contains 14 rooms, with furnace, bath, spring and cistern water, and all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. A good barn and stable on the premises. The garden, containing nearly half an acre, is in good order, and well supplied with fruit trees, grape vines, &c. This is a very desirable residence, and will be let to a good tenant at a low rent. It will be sold or exchanged for City property on liberal terms. Apply to STEDWELL & JENNINGS, Yonkers, or F. P. FREEMAN, No. 5 Maiden-lane. Rent $500.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN MOTT-HAVEN—house and lot, situated on Mott-st., lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep; fine frame house, 2½ stories, with cellar, out-houses, garden, trees, shrubbery, &c., three minutes' walk from Railroad Dépôt, and about one hour from City Hall by rail. Will be rented low to a good tenant, or sold cheap. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 2 Park-place, basement Broadway Bank.

TO LET—AT ASTORIA, A NEAT COTTAGE ON Academy-st., with 3 lots of ground, and brick stable attached, within a few minutes' walk from the village. Inquire of ROE H. SMITH, Main-st., Astoria.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE IN STAMFORD, for the year or season. Commodious, well furnished, near the dépôt. Inquire of L. G. WHITNEY, Stamford.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOUR LOTS OF ground situate on South 8th-st., in the City of Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) together 88 feet front and rear, by 120 feet deep, within five minutes' walk of the Peck-slip, Division-av. and South 10th-st. ferries. Will be sold separately if required.

Also, seven acres of land situate at Fordham Heights, contiguous to the Harlem River and Kingsbridge, and adjoining the property of N. P. Bailey, J. B. Haskin, and D. Valentine, Esqs.; one of the most desirable and healthy locations in the vicinity of this City. Will be sold or exchanged. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—AT A SACRIFICE price, two houses, viz: One 3-story basement and under-cellar brick house, (nearly new,) finished with marble mantels and grates, gas-pipes, &c., all in modern style, situate on Nevins-st., between Pacific and Atlantic sts. Price $3,500. Terms accommodating. Also, one 2-story, attic, basement and under cellar frame house, filled in to peak; tin roof; finished with marble mantels and grates, sliding doors, &c., &c.; front and rear piazzas, all in perfect order, situate in Cumberland-st., near Fulton-av. Price $2,800. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 86 Warren-st., New-York, or to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN SOUTH BROOKLYN, a new three-story, high basement, brick house, with all the modern improvements, situated in Nelson-st. between Court and Clinton. Also two houses in Cottage-place, Columbia-st., near Union, 2½ stories high; first floor will be altered for stores if desired. Terms moderate. Apply to J. WEBB, Jr., No. 2 Park-place, basement Broadway Bank.

FOR SALE—IN ST. MARK'S PLACE, A VERY desirable three-story and attic, high basement, brick house, No. 78, between 1st and 2d avs.; lot 26x89.6; house, 50x25; is in good repair, and has modern conveniences, such as hot and cold water, gas, furnace, laundry, &c. Terms easy. Can be seen from 12 to 2 o'clock. Apply to L. B. BINSSE, No. 36 Vesey-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE—FOUR full lots on 76th-st., near the 5th-av. Also six full lots on 6th-av. and 47th-st., opposite the College grounds.
SAMUEL EDDY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY, N. J., four miles from New-Brunswick, and one mile from the steamboat landing at Washington, S. River, a farm of 95 acres, with dwelling, large barn, carriage-house and other out-buildings, well watered; 40 acres is covered with a thrifty growth of wood; the balance is in a high state of cultivation, with plenty of fruit trees, and well adapted to growing grain, truck, &c. Terms easy. Inquire of THEODORE CLARK, No. 5 Essex-st., or S. T. CHRISTIAN, on the premises.

TO LET.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET—In the *Times* Building on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply to
T. J. HALL, *New-York Times*.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway, with an additional building attached, particularly adapted for a boarding-house; the house is in complete order; bath rooms and gas throughout. For full particulars, apply at the Bartholf Sewing Machine Office, No. 489 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

LOOK, LOOK, LOOK.—TO LET OR FOR SALE on the North side of 41st-st., 100 feet West of 3d-av., a three-story and high basement brick house, with all the modern improvements; 2 lots of ground and barn, &c. Rent low. Apply at No. 212 Broadway, E. B. HOLMES, or Mr. THOMPSON, 3d-av. and 42d-st.

TO LET—THE WHOLE OR PART OF A three-story brick house, No. 196 East 19th-st., with gas, bath, water-closet, &c., only two blocks from Stuyvesant-square. May be seen by calling at the basement. Rent moderate. Apply to C. J. NELSON, No. 136 1st-av., corner of 8th-st.

TO LET AT A REDUCED RENT—THE CONvenient and pleasantly located three-story house No. 9 Laight st., opposite Canal-st., and near St. John's Park; rent $700 per annum. Also, the large basement of the store No. 93 6th-av.; rent very low. Apply at No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF building No. 228 3d-av., being 22x75 feet each, formerly occupied as a piano-forte establishment; well lighted; rent low. Inquire on the premises in paint store, or of T. A. SEGER, No. 72 East 26th-st.

TO LET—NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family to gentlemen only, with partial board if required. References exchanged. Apply at No. 58 West 18th-st.

TO LET AT YONKERS—A FINE RESIDENCE, on Warburton-av., suitable for a large family. Inquire of H. W. BASHFORD, Post-Office, Yonkers, or of M. L. COBB, Sing Sing.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE PARK-BANK BUILDing, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Some very desirable offices at reasonable rents. Apply in the Bank.

TO RENT—NEAR GRAMERCY-PARK, THE brown-stone house No. 96 East 19th-st. Rent $850. Also, the brick stable No. 45 East 33d-st., (for private use only.) Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

LIGHT ROOMS—STEADY POWER.—TWO beautiful corner rooms, 14 windows each, also a light basement, at low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place. Inquire in the Treasurer's Office, entrance on 4th-av.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

ACCOUNT-BOOKS MANUFACTURED TO order, and ruled and bound to any pattern. Also, LITHOGRAPHY, ENGRAVING and LETTER PRESS PRINTING executed in a superior manner. Every requisite for BANKS, INSURANCE OFFICES, COMPANIES and MERCHANTS furnished, of a superior quality, and at moderate prices, by WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. [illegible] Canal-st., corner of Thompson.

ORDERS FOR BLANK BOOKS, WRITING papers, stationery and job printing solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. Prices low.

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This school is situated in the pleasant and healthy village of Ballston Spa, 15 minutes' ride from Saratoga Springs, formerly under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Babcock. It is still conducted by able and experienced teachers. Pupils received at any time, and charged only from the time of entrance.

Terms—$60 per session of 21 weeks. Session begins the 3d of May. For further information or circulars address the Principals at Ballston Spa, N. Y. One of the Principals may be seen at the Astor House on the [illegible] and 25th of May, and will take charge of boys about to enter the Institute.

Rev. N. J. SEELY, C. D. SEELY, Principals.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—AT LITTLE [illegible] COUNTY, NINE MILES FROM [illegible], N. J.—This school is situated on a large farm in a healthy and retired location. Board, tuition, washing, &c., from $150 to $200 per year, (no extras.) For circulars, with patrons or references, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

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V[illegible] TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN WHO [illegible] experience in teaching the various [illegible] education, together with French, [illegible], and who has part of his time disengaged, wishes to meet with pupils either in New-York or a short distance in the country. Address W. H. [illegible], No. 63 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN TAUGHT BY A French lady of superior literary acquirements, and experienced in tuition. Grammar, the purest accent, conversation and literature taught to adults in both languages. [illegible] received daily at 6 and 7 o'clock P. M., at No. [illegible] Broadway.

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[illegible] WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE [illegible], No. [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square, [illegible] to and from the School daily, for small boys. CLARK & FANNING, Principals.

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REMOVAL.—S. T. GORDON, MUSIC AND MUSIC-book publisher, dealer in pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and every description of musical merchandise, has removed to the new and commodious warerooms No. 706 Broadway, [illegible], where he will keep one of the most extensive stocks of musical merchandise to be found in the country. Pianos and melodeons to let.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, NO. [illegible]-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano Fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS—STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y., received the First Premium in competition with the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte of superior tone and touch, warranted in every respect, will be sold at a very great bargain at A. WEBER'S, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal st.

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A PROTESTANT LADY, FROM PARIS, speaking the English language fluently, having had [illegible] years' experience in book-keeping and commerce, (in Paris,) wishes to obtain a situation in a similar capacity in the United States, or as a governess in a school. She will give references from the last family where she has been residing, and others as to her character and ability in both branches. Address PARIS, Times office.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires an engagement as resident or daily governess, in a gentleman's family. Her course of instruction comprises music, English, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, and Italian. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, box No. 842 Post-office, New-York.

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WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A young lady well qualified for her profession, and who has been successfully engaged in teaching for several years past. Address H. T. R., office of the Times.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and the name of the firm will hereafter be used only in settlement of the affairs. (Signed,)

ABIJAH FISHER,
THOS. DENNY.

No. 3 [illegible], May 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of THOMAS DENNY & [illegible] for the transaction of a general Banking and Commission business at No. 3, Jauncey Court, Wall-st.

THOMAS DENNY,
JAMES SMITH,
of Philadelphia.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF [illegible] BANKER & SON, Ship Chandlers, is this day dissolved by the retirement from business of EDWARD BANKER. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. BANKER,
New-York, May 1, 1858. JAMES H. BANKER.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the Ship Chandlery business on his own account at No. 60 South-st.
New-York, May 1, 1858. JAMES H. BANKER.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a general partnership for the transaction of law business, under the name of VAN BUREN & BURNHAM. Offices No. 2 Nassau-street.—New-York, [illegible], 1858.

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CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—A SIX-SEAT Rockaway, and one very light shifting-top Buggy, but little used, will be sold low. Also, new Carriages of every description. Apply at No. 594 Broadway, near the [illegible] Hotel.

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BILLIARD TABLES.—PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS—Protected by letters patent, dated—

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These bonds are the remainder of $125,000 placed in our hands for disposal a few days since. The whole issue is only $200,000, the entire debt of the company.

The Company are now mining and selling over 100 tons of coal per day at a profit equal to the interest and sinking fund on these bonds, the proceeds of which are mainly to enlarge the works, and increase the business from 500 to 700 tons per day, equal to interest, sinking fund, and ample dividends to shareholders, thus affording a safe and profitable investment beyond question, and with every assurance of prompt return of both principal and interest.

The stock of the Company is held by some of the first business men in Chicago, Cincinnati, New-York and the East. Its managers are men of high standing, living on the works. The directors comprise men of high standing who are obliged to visit the grounds twice in each year.

To accommodate parties who have not ready means, a small portion will be sold on credit, and payments may be made in small installments.

They are offered with entire confidence. Full information and undoubted references given by

MORSE & CO., Bankers, No. 41 William-st.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 33 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 12.—At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held 10th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

Stephen Cambreleng,	William Remsen,
Robert Schell,	William C. Wetmore,
Jacob Reese,	Joseph Grafton, Jr.,
Jas. S. Sanford,	J. W. Mersereau,
Joseph Foulke,	Henry S. Leverich,
John R. Suydam,	D. Lydig Suydam,
Wm. Lewis Morris,	Thomas C. Smith,
Henry Beadel,	Joseph Rudd,
Theodore W. Riley,	Lebbeus B. Ward,
Chas. D. Smith,	Joseph Britton,
John Penfold,	Wm. H. Terry,
Wm. U. McIntire,	Amos Robbins,
Stephen Hyatt,	George Clark,
Benjamin Babcock,	S. B. Althause,
Fredk. Schuchardt,	Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board Jacob Reese, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President for the ensuing year. THOS. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 HANOVER-STREET, NEW-YORK, April 17, 1858.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be holden in the city of New-Haven, at Brewster's Hall, on THURSDAY, May 13 next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business which may be presented.

J. R. BULKLEY, President.

$8,000.—WANTED TO BORROW ON bond and mortgage on valuable improved property in the city of Troy, $8,000. The loan is a desirable one to any person wishing to make investment in real estate out of the City of New-York; the property being worth more than double the amount, and renting for over $2,000 per annum. Interest will be made payable in the City of New-York. For further particulars, inquire of VAN VORST & BEARDSLEE, No. 160 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, corner 26th-st. and 4th av., on Tuesday, May 18. The polls to be opened from 12 o'clock at noon to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the old and preferred stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst. until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 19th inst.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, May 3, 1858.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that the Annual Meeting of said Company for the election of Directors and transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Wednesday, June 2, next, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE Eight per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, due on the 1st day of May, 1858, at the Broadway Bank, in the City of New-York, will be paid on that day on presentation at the Ocean Bank, in the City of New-York. S. CHAMBERLAIN, Lessee of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

$125,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND Mortgage on City property in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply to A. B. CASE & CO., No. 96 Broadway.

SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Coupons payable June and December. For sale by WM. & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 29 Wall-st.

GAS-LIGHT STOCKS—IN VARIOUS COMPAnies throughout the United States, dividing 10 per cent. and upwards—a first-class investment—for sale by JOHN E. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st.

VAN SCHAICK & DE FOREST, STOCK AND BOND BROKERS, No. 29 Exchange-place and No. 62 Beaver-st., New-York.

J. VAN SCHAICK.
C. A. DE FOREST, Jr.

LOAN OFFICES.

PERSONS IN WANT OF MONEY AND desirous to obviate the unpleasantness of applying to public places, can be accommodated by addressing a line to J. H., station C., corner of 4th and Troy sts., where they can obtain from $5 and upwards on any collateral security, consisting of all kinds of merchandise or personal property. N. B.—Immediate attention will be given to applicants, stating when and where an interview may be had.

EXPRESSES.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA
EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY.
CAPITAL $600,000.
NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS.

We are now prepared to receive the old Bonds of the State of California, transport the same to Sacramento City and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of the 29th of April, 1857, and return the same to this City. Bonds for exchange should be presented at once, as the time is limited, and no Bonds will be received by the State of California for exchange, after Jan. 1, 1859.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. GROUT, DENTIST,
NO. 3 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and workmanship by any $50 set in the world—sterling silver, electrosed with pure gold, $10; single teeth, $1; teeth filled and warranted for life, 50c.; extracting without pain, by a new process.

FIELDING, Dentist.
No. 134 Spring-st., two blocks west of Broadway.

TEETH.—DR. J. A. REED and T. V. RATH, SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS, No. 126 THIRD-AVENUE, corner Eighteenth-st.

AUCTION SALES.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.

FRIDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner of Pearl st., near the City Hall, Brooklyn.

The Full-Blooded Durham Bull "MARMION," aged 5 years. He has taken several premiums at State Fairs, and at the American Institute. Those interested in cattle, who wish an opportunity to improve their stock, will find this animal worthy their special attention.

Also, a pair of handsome Black Carriage Horses, well matched, 15½ hands, 7 and 9 years; free, stylish drivers; warranted sound and kind; will go in single harness.

Also, one Hunting Wagon, for four, in good order; one set double harness, whip, sheets, &c., &c.

The Bull and Horses will be on exhibition in front of the salesrooms at 3 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at Auction, on FRIDAY, May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom and galleries No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant furniture, paintings, statuary and works of art, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of beautifully carved rosewood parlor furniture in suits, covered in satin brocatel, console, etagere, secretaire etagere, Paris-made centre and side tables, &c., all made to order by Belter & Hutchings, elegantly-carved boudoir piano by Linden & Fritz, movement by Erard, of Paris; silk curtains, lace do., and fixtures.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—Of carved rosewood, en suite; Brussels carpets, do.; black walnut furniture, brocatel curtains and lace do.

DINING-ROOM—All of carved rosewood; extension table, 16 feet, by Belter, buffet, chairs, &c.

LIBRARY FURNITURE—Of rosewood. Also, all the gas fixtures, in fine order.

PAINTINGS—About 60 very fine original oil-paintings, old and modern, by C. Dolci, A. Del-Sarto, Sasso Ferrato, Garola, Corteous, Van Uden, R. Wilson, Bergham, Raoul, Brach, Adam Barland, Creswick, L. Williams, Sidney, Percey, Gainsborough, Morris, W. Brown, G. Chester Liston, Jasper of Dusseldorff, Oddie, Cafferty, Sountag, Bentelle, Baker, Reife, and other fine pictures. Also some exquisite water colors.

STATUARY—Five elegant pieces of cabinet statuary by celebrated artists, beautifully sculptured with pedestals; several pieces of fine bronzes, bisque and parian figures, medallions and other articles of vertu. Also, dinner set of decorated French porcelain, cut and engraved glass ware, fine solid silver set complete, English plated ware, consisting of covers, dishes, side do., venison do., with all the other requisites for a completely furnished house. They will be ready for exhibition as above one day before the sale. The pictures will be ready for view on Wednesday.

DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer—Store No. 220 Broadway.

D. S. HOUGH WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) May 13, at 10½ A. M. precisely, all the contents of the large five-story residence No. 35 Clinton-place, in 8th-st., between Broadway and 5th av. The house is furnished with the most elegant and costly furniture throughout, and has been but little used. Parties in quest of fine furniture will find this sale well worthy of their attention. The following is only a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are tapestry carpets, walnut extension table, buffet and chairs, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, silver-plated tea sets, forks, spoons, casters, &c., together with all the kitchen utensils belonging to the house.

The parlors are furnished with velvet carpets, three massive carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade, solid rosewood centre, side and pier tables; corner and wall etageres, pier and mantel glasses, mantel ornaments, bronze figures, classical groups, rich embroidered lace window-curtains, French plate pier and oval glasses, easy, reception and recumbent chairs; meritorious oil-paintings, bronze gas fixtures, rosewood library and secretary bookcases, elegant rosewood 7-octave piano, pearl keys and fruit; ladies' work tables, music cabinet, together with an infinite variety of works of art and decorations, too numerous to mention.

In the chambers are superbly-carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and commodes, wardrobes, psyche glasses, couches, cottage chairs, side and dressing tables, fine hair mattresses, spring beds, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, curtains, shades, &c.

The upper stories are furnished with fine mahogany single and double bedsteads, and the corresponding furniture to match.

Also, two very superior suites of richly-enameled bedroom furniture. Catalogues to be had at the house only. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

The very desirable new three-story and high basement brick house and lot known as No. 138 East 27th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d avs.; lot 20x100 feet, house 20x50 feet, containing all the modern improvements, such as hot, cold and shower baths, speaking tubes, gas, bells, furnace, good under cellar, &c.; also a fine yard, which has just been handsomely laid out with rose bushes, grapevines, honeysuckles, &c. The house is Philadelphia brick front, with the basement story and trimmings of brownstone, built in the very best manner, is in perfect order and pronounced the most conveniently arranged house of its size in New-York. The furniture, which is of the best description and nearly all new within a year, can be purchased at an appraised value if desired. The property will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Terms easy: $6,000 of the purchase money of the house can remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is indisputable. First-class stocks or bonds will be taken in payment at the market value, if required. For cards of admission to see the premises and full particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY T. LEEDS WILL sell, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, all the rich and costly furniture contained in the private residence No. 210 West 22d st., between 8th and 9th avs., all of which was made to order, and has been in use but a few months.

This sale will be well worthy the special attention of those wishing to purchase elegant furniture.

The following will give but a partial description of the goods contained in the house, viz.:

In the basement are rich tapestry carpets, solid oak etageres, oak extension table, oak dining chairs, sofas, China dinner and tea sets, silver casters, forks and spoons, &c.

The parlors are furnished with three elegantly carved rosewood suites, solid frames, in French brocade and velvet, rich English tapestry carpets, rich rosewood etageres, mirror backs and doors, Turkish chairs, French plate pier and oval mirrors, rich China vases, rosewood bookcase, elegantly carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, inlaid with pearl, of a superior make and tone, rich oil-paintings, &c.

The chambers are replete with rosewood and mahogany furniture, bedding, hair mattresses, &c. Catalogues furnished on the morning of the sale.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 320 4th st., near Broadway, the entire elegant furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in brocatel and hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany pier and centre tables, Egyptian marble-tops, large pier glasses, mantel ornaments, oil-paintings, piano forte, bureaus, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, toilet crockery, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, paillasses, straw and hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, French China, glassware, cutlery, &c., &c. Also, velvet, Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., together with an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, AUTOGRAPHS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a valuable private library of books, autographs, coins and medals, forming the collection of an amateur, and comprising Boydell's Shakespeare, folio; Natural History of the State of New-York; Rees's Encyclopedia, 45 vols.; Old Mansions of England; Gruner's Ornamental Art, Iconographic Romaine; Wilson's Ornithology; a fine collection of old folio Theology, together with autograph letters of Washington, Lafayette, Arnold, Wellington, Scott, Burr, Hamilton, Stirling, Charles L. Bonaparte, Rogers, Clay, Irving, &c., &c. Also, very curious American and fine French medals, all of which will be sold without reserve.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF 68 LOTS OF GROUND, WITH BUILDINGS, AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, May 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sixty-eight Lots on 3d, 4th and Lexington avs., 58th and 59th sts., embracing two blocks bounded by these streets and avenues—the property known as the residence of Isaac Adriance, Esq.; is most eligibly situated in a central and rapidly improving neighborhood. The grounds are highly embellished with plants, fruits, shrubbery and ornamental trees, and the mansion house is finished in the most complete manner with every modern improvement. Will be sold in lots to the highest bidder. Lithographic maps, terms, &c., at the office No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT NO. 33 NASSAU-ST., FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.—E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell the stock of a large insolvent ship store and wine importing house, among which are wines and brandies intrinsically worth from four to eight dollars per gallon and fully warranted. Connoisseurs are invited to examine samples at our office previous to the sale. Also, fine Havana cigars, large stock fishing tackle in great variety; iron safe, maps, &c. On MONDAY, May 17, we shall sell their fixtures, awning, valuable horse and Concord wagon, nearly new. Full particulars in *Herald*.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON THURSDAY, MAY 13, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of stock remaining in store No. 88 Bowery, opposite the Bowery Theatre, consisting of tête-à-têtes, sofas, easy chairs, library and other book-cases, marble-top bureaus, ottomans, marble-top centre tables, wardrobes, looking-glasses, clocks, and a variety of other articles not mentioned in this advertisement. N. B.—A spring cart, horse and harness will also be sold. Catalogues ready on Wednesday morning.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-ST.—Regular Auction sales of Stocks, Bonds, Notes, and other securities every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board. Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For full particulars see catalogues, or *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Morning Express, Daily News and Morning Herald.*

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

CARRIAGES AT AUCTION.—W. F. KING will hold regular sales of carriages, &c., at his repository, No. 394 Broadway, every THURSDAY.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at the above establishment, on THURSDAY, May 13, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of carriages, wagons, rockaways, buggies, harness, saddles, bridles, &c.

M. C. EDEY, Auctioneer.

TWO PEWS IN CHRIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN, AT AUCTION.—EZRA LUDLOW, JR., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, two pews in Christ Church, (the Rev. Dr. Canfield's,) Brooklyn, as follows: Nos. 50 and 62 in middle aisle.

W. S. MCILLVAIN, Auctioneer.

GARDEN PLANTS AND FLOWERS.—WM. S. MCILLVAIN will sell THIS DAY and EVERY DAY THIS WEEK at the seed store No. 9 John st., at 10½ o'clock, moss, climbing and monthly roses, honeysuckles, westarias, dahlias, verbenas, salvias, heliotropes, &c., &c., in fine order from P. HENDERSON, Jersey City. Every convenience for packing and shipping. Descriptive catalogues.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, May 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 58 Beekman-st., prime fresh goods, including the balance of a jobber's stock, sold by order of assignee.

BURDEN'S NEW MACHINE HORSE Shoes, superior, low price, desirable. Depôt in N. Y. at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—DAVID W. LEWIS against SIDNEY SHARP, B. J. HENSLEY, HARRISON H. DYE and HENRY T. CULBERTSON.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 117 Nassau-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fourteen hundred and seven dollars and thirty-four cents, with interest from [illegible], 1858, besides the costs of this action.—[illegible] 1858. GEORGE W. PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on April 6, 1858. GEORGE W. PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS CURTISS, plaintiff, against [illegible], CHARLES E. NESMITH and [illegible], defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants [illegible] NESMITH and CHAS. E. NESMITH: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, on the 16th day of April, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of January, 1858, besides the cost of this action.—Dated April 16, 1858.

MONELL, WILLARD & HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN RICHARDS, WILLIAM [illegible] and [illegible] A. SCHWAGER, against The OTTAWA [illegible] COMPANY.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, April 16, 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 3[illegible] Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred and eight dollars, with interest from the [illegible], 1858, besides the costs of this action.—[illegible] 1858.

[illegible] D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CYRUS CURTISS, Plaintiff, against [illegible], CHARLES E. NESMITH, and [illegible] KENT, Defendants. Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.) To the defendants [illegible] Nesmith and Charles E. Nesmith: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, on the 16th day of April 1858, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of January, 1858, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 16, 1858.

MONELL, WILLARD & HOWE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PENNELL CHURCHMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William J. [illegible], No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated Dec. 5, 1857.

[illegible] CHURCHMAN,
JOHN S. ROBERTS, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. [illegible] DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN W. LESLIE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, No. 44 Hoyt-street, in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated Feb. 3, 1858.

JAMES Y. LESLIE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McCLENNAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Arthur Brown, No. 4[illegible] Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

ALEXANDER HANNA,
ARTHUR BROWN, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VICTOIRE E. BINSSE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of T. James Glover, Esq., No. 123 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1857.

LOUIS B. BINSSE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE SOWDON, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of F. L. KNEELAND, No. 18 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, Dec. 2, 1857.

EMMA SOWDON, Administratrix.

DIVIDENDS.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION,
No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.
([illegible] per cent. of the profits to the assured.)

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.

Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

[illegible] E. Russell,
[illegible] Fearing,
[illegible]
James Warren,
Arthur Leary,
M. W. Hamilton,
Denning Duer,
Jno. Steward, Jr.,
R. B. Minturn,
Reuben Withers,
[illegible] Center,
F. G. Foster,
J. Anthony, Jr.,
J. A. C. Gray.
Josiah Oakes,
Jos'h Galliard, Jr.,
J. M. Waterbury,
Wm. H. Cary,
George T. Adee,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
F. A. Delano,
J. Howland,
Rob. S. Hone,
J. P. G. Foster,

This Company having its capital and surplus, $[illegible]0,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.

The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 50 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. This Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
[illegible], Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New-York, May 7, 1858.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, May 19th inst., at the transfer office, No. 9 Tontine Building. The transfer books will be closed until after that date.

FREDERICK HOFFMAN, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—A FAMILY offer their fine parlor and bedroom furniture at a bargain. A superior rosewood parlor suite, in satin brocade, but little used; price, $150, cost $325; rosewood bedstead, rosewood secretary, bureau, washstand, hat-stand, vases, paintings, &c. Call at No. 153 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 38), Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, [illegible] superior and warranted manufacture, finished in [illegible], fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. [illegible] Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED FURNITURE—OF A SUPERIOR quality, manufactured and for sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway, formerly with McGraw & Allendorph.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received by the School Officers of the Xth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, May 17, at noon, for altering and repairing Ward School No. 7, in Chrystie, near Hester-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimates for each branch of work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for mason work" and "Proposals for carpenter work," and each estimate must be accompanied by two responsible names as sureties. The School officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed proper for the public interests to do so.

DANIEL SLOTE,
JOHN J. McGOWAN, M. D., } Committee.
THEODORE WARD,

COAL.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, April 27, 1858.

THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON Company are now prepared to contract for the sale of their well known and approved qualities of Cumberland Coal. It will be shipped in the best order from the Company's depôts at Alexandria, Va., and Baltimore, Md. The Company, when required, will charter vessels at lowest freights without charge.

A. MEHAFFEY, President.

SYDNEY, PICTOU AND LINGAN COAL [illegible].—Gas Companies, iron manufacturers and [illegible] wishing to import coal from these mines can have full information, or credits opened by addressing or [illegible] E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCULISTS.

[illegible] AFFLICTED WITH DISEASES [illegible], Oculist, &c., [illegible] Broadway, devotes attention [illegible]. An experience of [illegible] years as an oculist [illegible] enables him to guarantee success in all [illegible] hours, 9 to 6 o'clock. French spoken [illegible].

FOR EUROPE.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South st.

Persons wishing to send for their friends in the old country, can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior

LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
At the lowest possible rates.
REMITTANCES.

Drafts for £1 and upwards payable in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales.

Circulars, with names of ships and other necessary information, furnished on application (if by letter inclosing postage stamp for reply) to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 12
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, May 19
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York, Wednesday, May 26
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 2
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, June 9
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 16
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, June 23
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 30
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 7

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE TO AND FROM EUROPE.—From New-York to Southampton, Havre and Bremen.

First Cabin........$90 | Second Cabin........$60

Certificates issued for passage from Europe, also.

The first-class paddle-wheel steamships

NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, [illegible] TINKLEPAUGH, Master.
ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Master,

will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, at NOON precisely, carrying the UNITED STATES MAILS, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
ARIEL........May 15	June 12.	June 16.
NORTH STAR....June 12	July 10.	July 14.

These steamships touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage or freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, from pier No. 37 North River foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."

For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 26.

FARE REDUCED.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, 5,268 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, Master, will sail with the Mails:

From New-York for Southampton and Havre.	From Southampton and Havre for New-York.
SATURDAY........May 22	WEDNESDAY........June 9
SATURDAY........July 3	WEDNESDAY........July 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin........$100 | Second Cabin........$60

Specie delivered in London and Paris.

For passage and freight, apply to
D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.

FROM NEW-YORK.
EDINBURG, Cumming, Saturday, May 22, at 12, noon.
GLASGOW, Goodwin, Saturday, June 12, at 12, noon.
NEW-YORK, McMillan, Saturday, July 10, at 12, noon.

Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS ISSUED through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner of Broadway. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. N. B.—Bounty lands, pensions and extra pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS FOR travelers abroad, furnished by EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Notary and Commissioner, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Monday, May 3, 1858:

Trains leave the Dépôt corner of White and Centre sts., New-York, at

9:30 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
6:15 P. M., for White Plains, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Trains leave Dépôt corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., New-York:

6:30 A. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
10:15 A. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
11:30 A. M. White Plains, do. do.
2:30 P. M. Williams Bridge, do. do.
4:00 P. M. White Plains, do. do.
5:00 P. M. Dover Plains Train, stopping at Williams Bridge and all stations North.
5:30 P. M. Williams Bridge Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:15 P. M. White Plains Train, stopping at all intermediate stations.

Returning Trains leave Albany for New-York:

7:45 A. M. Mail Train, stopping at all stations North of and at Williams Bridge.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, May 10, 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier, foot of Duane st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail train at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot Chambers-st., via Pierpont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning, with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHAS. MORAN, President.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM May 10, 1858, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6:00 A. M. and 5:00 P. M. Albany and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M. and 10:00 P. M.; for Dobbs' Ferry, 6:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 7:00 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10:15 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 8:00 A. M., 1:00 P. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Tarrytown and Dobbs' Ferry Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers-st., Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:25 A. M., and 4:30 and 9:15 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:35 A. M., and 4:05, 4:45 and 9:30 P. M. On Sundays at 9:45 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing April 28, 1858. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 M., 4 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—On and after 1st May trains will run as follows, Sunday excepted:

TRAINS GOING EAST

Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport 10 A. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Yaphank 10 A. M.; 3:45 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Syosset 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Hempstead 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Jamaica 10 A. M.; 12 M.; 3:45, 5:30 and 7:15 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—The steamer ELM CITY, Captain Lewis, will leave Pier No. 25 East River every day, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, Captain Bowns, every night at 11. Fare $1 to New-Haven. Berths free. Merchandise forwarded to Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and through to Vermont, Northern New-York and Canada, by day and night express line. FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent, Pier No. 25 East River, New-York. RICHARD PECK, Agent New-Haven Steamboat Co.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT FOR 1858.—Through Trains leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., for Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown and Newton, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MORRISTOWN EXPRESS—Leaves at 4:40 P. M., stopping only at Newark, Summit, Chatham and Madison.

MILLBURN ACCOMMODATION—At 11:30 A. M., and 4:40 and 6:10 P. M., making all the stops.

J. R. BASSINGER, Superintendent pro tem.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. [illegible]. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA, Captain BERRY, will leave pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The large steamers CAROLINA, EVERGLADE, and St. MARY'S for Florida, connect at Charleston with the steamers from New-York. Through tickets may be had by applying as above. These steamers carry the Adams Express goods for the South and Southwest. The Express Agents throughout the Southern country will give passengers and shippers information respecting the line.

Freight is now taken at SIX CENTS per foot.

MEDICAL.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON DISEASES OF GENITO-URINARY ORGANS,
First Series—Gonorrhœa, Stricture, Fistula, Lithotrity or Breaking Stone in the Bladder, and Seminal Weakness.
By ALBAN GOLDSMITH, M. D.,
Late Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York, No. 1 Amity-st.

For sale, wholesale and retail, price $1. Sent to any part of the country by mail.

WILEY & HALSTEAD,
No. 351 Broadway,
Publishers and Importers.

A BRIEF EXPOSITION.

RICORD'S PRACTICE EXPLAINED. Just issued, a small pamphlet on this new and important practice in special diseases. Gratis on application, or mailed free, in a sealed letter envelope, by remitting three postage stamps. Address or call on the author, C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., No. 31 Bleecker-st., eighth house east of Broadway, New-York. Office hours from 9 to 1, and 5 to 8 evenings.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR.—PREPARED by Dr. SANDFORD, compounded entirely from Gums, is one of the best Purgative and Liver medicines now before the public.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring prevents nightmare.

Only one dose, taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal, will cure Dyspepsia.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.

Only one dose immediately relieves.

ately relieves Colic, while

One dose often repeated, is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventive of Cholera.

Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

One bottle, taken for Jaundice, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes the food digest well.

One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhœa in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

A few bottles cure Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New-York.

Retail Agent FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhœa, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c. &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $9 case of TRIESEMAR and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus insuring genuine European preparations. The $3 cases also sent, but not free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 P. M., at 157 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., except Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, till 5 P. M., only. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. Sold and mailed also by TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised medicines and should be seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.*

$500 REWARD!—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIdote, a specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. Further, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days; and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary all deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the disease is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York. Sold by CALLENDER, corner Third and Walnut sts., Philadelphia; W. L. JENISON, Albany.

CARD TO THE LADIES.—DELUSAN'S UNRIVALED Hair Restorative is a new discovery for promoting and increasing the growth of the hair, invented by a New-York physician of twenty-four years' standing, and for the last few years distributed gratuitously and privately among his friends and patients, but now sold to the public for the first time. The preparation is purely chemical; is no deleterious mixture of acetate of lead and sulphur, which, though changing the hair to its natural color, is done at the risk of poisoning the system and paralyzing the nerves, but is perfectly innocent, and will most assuredly restore the hair where the germ is not destroyed, and will entirely prevent its falling out, or becoming prematurely gray. Sold by E. DELUSAN, No. 7 3d-av., New-York, and by all respectable druggists and perfumers. Hours of consultation given to any ladies who may desire it.

KNAPP'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS FOR MAKING ROOT BEER.

This is one of those invaluable compounds which, at this season of the year, should be known and used by every family. The extract from which the healthy beverage known as KNAPP'S Root Beer is made is put up in bottles and sold at 25 and 50 cents each, sufficient to make 10 and 25 gallons of the Beer. Its pleasantness as a drink is well known, and its healthful and invigorating qualities are such as to recommend it alike to the invalid as well as those in the enjoyment of robust health. It is a good purifier of the blood, is easily prepared, and is an excellent table drink. Druggists, hotel and saloon keepers, masters of vessels, private families, &c., will find this extract the most convenient form in which to keep the essentials of the Beer. General depôt No. 362 Hudson-st., and sold by most wholesale druggists.

DR. WATSON HAS FOR A LONG SERIES of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WATSON'S WORK, THE CAUSE AND CURE, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the venereal disease in its different forms; also, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and Premature Exhaustion—the result of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1. No. 450 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures when regular treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease into the blood—$1 only. This assures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Book and advice gratis.

SURE CURE.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Sole reliance for permanent cure of private diseases. Dr. WARD invites all the afflicted and disappointed elsewhere to give him an early trial. Price $1. Cure guaranteed. Medical pamphlet gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office No. 267 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

THE MIRACULOUS CURES IN BROOKLYN.—The undersigned, whose healing powers are acknowledged as wonderful, cures all nervous and a great many other diseases by magnetism. Headache and toothache cured in two minutes. Rheumatism often cured in a few days. Office hours, 8½ to 11 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M. J. Z. LEWENDAHL, the Magnetiser, No. 201 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

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REMOVAL.—DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE Private Treatise, &c., has removed to No. 63 Bleecker-st., corner of Wesley place, two blocks east of Broadway, where he is consulted confidentially or generally, as usual.

REMOVAL.—DR. WATSON HAS REMOVED from No. 55 Walker-st. to No. 450 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. Hours, from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FORMES, MUSARD.
Positively the last week of
MUSARD'S CONCERTS.
Positively the last appearance of
D'ANGRI and FORMES.

There will be no reserved seats on the Musard nights. The price, therefore, will be simply
FIFTY CENTS TO ALL PARTS OF THE ACADEMY.
On the Oratorio nights
There will be reserved seats at an extra charge of 25 cents.
Admission ..... Fifty cents.
THURSDAY, May 13, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½.
Admission 50 cents. No reserved seats.
Musard's Twenty-seventh Concert
and last but one.
CARL FORMES.
GOTHAM QUADRILLE AND TELEGRAPH POT-POURRI.
MADAME D'ANGRI
Will sing the rondo "Cenerentola" and Balfe's "Merry Zingara."
CARL FORMES
Will sing the celebrated basso aria, "Oh, ruddier than the cherry,"
From Handel's Acis and Galatea, and "Non piu andrai," from "The Marriage of Figaro."
THE FOLLOWING NEW PIECES
Will be performed by the magnificent orchestra.
Schumann's overture to Julius Cæsar; Mehul's overture to "La Chasse du Jeune Henri;" "Strauss' Johann Kapellen," and "Violet Polka."
The following pieces will be repeated:
The Gotham Quadrille; the Electro-Telegraph Pot-pourri; the Columbine Polka, by Legendre; Les Echos and the Zouaves Quadrille, with the Marseillaise.
TO-MORROW, Grand Oratorio: ELIJAH,
by the New-York Harmonic Society.
Last performance this season of
ELIJAH.
Mme. D'Angri, Miss Milner, Miss Andem, Miss Colman, Mrs. Westervelt, Miss Honeywell, Messrs. Nash, Tucker, Perring, Simpson, Carl Formes.
Chorus of 300. Orchestra of 100.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
[illegible] of reserved seats commences this morning.
SATURDAY—Musard's second and last Presentation [illegible], when every lady present will receive a copy of the [illegible] Polka.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ANNIVERSARY WEEK.
The New-York Harmonic Society respectfully announce to the [illegible], their patrons, and the public in general, that they will give
on FRIDAY, May 14, at 8 o'clock, doors open at 7¼,
The grand Sacred Oratorio
ELIJAH.
(Under the immediate patronage of the most distinguished clergymen of New-York and Brooklyn.)
Which will be the last time that will be performed this season.
Mme. D'ANGRI, Miss MILNER, Miss ANDEM, Miss COLMAN, Mrs WESTERVELT, Miss HONEYWELL, Messrs. NASH, TUCKER, PERRING, SIMPSON, CARL FORMES.
The chorus by 300 members of the Society. The orchestra will be 100 strong.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 25 cents extra.
The sale of seats for the Elijah commences this morning at the three ticket offices.

ITALIAN OPERA—BURTON'S THEATER.
La GRANGE and RONCONI.
FRIDAY EVENING, May 14,
LAST APPEARANCE OF
ANNA DE LA GRANGE.
THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
GIORGIO RONCONI.
Previous to their departure for Europe on Wednesday, May 19, in Donizetti's celebrated opera of
LINDA DA CHAMOUNIX.
The principal roles will be supported by
ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
Mademoiselle GAIROLI,
Madame AVOGADRO,
Signor TIBERINI,
GIORGIO RONCONI,
(his only appearance in the United States in the character of Antonio.)
Signori COLETTI, BARATINI and PAROZZI.
Conductor ..... Signor NICOLAO.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8 o'clock.
The tickets will be on sale at Hall's Music Store and Burton's Theatre.
The price for Reserved Seats in the Dress Circle, Orchestra Stalls, Parquette and Balcony, will be $1 50.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets for the Family Circle can be obtained on the evening of performance at 50 cents.

LAST APPEARANCE OF
ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
FRIDAY, May 14.

THIRD AND LAST APPEARANCE OF
GIORGIO RONCONI,
FRIDAY, May 14.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE.
THURSDAY—Second night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. Mr. Burton will appear in one of his most laughable characters.
The elegant comedy of THE DOWAGER, with Mr. Charles Mathews, Mr. Briggs, Mrs. Holman, Miss Miller and Mrs. C. Mathews.
The universal favorite, PATTER versus CLATTER, with Mr. Chas. Mathews, who will give his wonderful delineations and changes of character, with several comic songs.
Mr. Burton will appear as John Thomas, the father of THAT BLESSED BABY, one of the best farces of the day.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
THURSDAY, May 13.
ANOTHER NOVELTY.
First time in America of a drama of much interest, entitled
THE FROZEN LAKE.
Fourth night of the most successful comedy produced for years.
AMERICANS IN PARIS;
OR
A GAME AT DOMINOES.
Both pieces produced with New Scenery, Dresses and Appointments. The cast including
Mr. BLAKE, Mr. LESTER,
Mrs. HOEY, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. ALLEN,
Mr. [illegible]OAN, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, Mr. WHITING,
and other prominent and favorite members of the Company.
The new scenery to-night will include—
A [illegible] Reception in the Grand Duke's Palace.
[illegible] of the Princess, and the Frozen Lake by moonlight.
[illegible] Grand Saloon in the Ducal Palace.
[illegible] by Mr. H. ISHERWOOD.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Remember this is positively the Farewell Engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
Previous to their departure for Europe.
THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1858.
First night this season of
KIM-KA, the Adventures of an Æronaut.
Ventilator by the great Gabriel.
Kaping ..... Antoine
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA. YOUNG AMERICA.
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Bud ..... Gabriel Ravel
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8.
Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents; upper boxes, 25 cents.
Saturday afternoon at 2—Grand Juvenile Performance by the Wonderful Ravels.
Saturday evening—Jerome Ravel's Farewell Benefit.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, 1858.
The beautiful 3-act military drama, by C. Gaylor, Esq., entitled
THE LOVE OF A PRINCE.
Prince Frederick ..... Miss Laura Keene
King Frederick William ..... Mr. Burnett
General Sturner ..... Mr. Varrey
Baron Kosgen [illegible] ..... Mr. Martin
Jean, the Miller ..... Mr. Peters
Gustave ..... Mr. F. Bangs
Princess Elizabeth ..... Miss Josephine Manners
Queen ..... Miss Mary Wells | Christine ..... Miss Flynn
To conclude with the screaming farce of
THE VILLAGE LAWYER.
Scout ..... Mr. Jefferson
Snarl ..... Mr. Burnett | Sheepface ..... Mr. Peters
On SATURDAY EVENING, the FAREWELL BENEFIT of MISS LAURA KEENE.
Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Benefit of
Mr. J. LINGARD.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 13,
Will be acted Knowles' great play of
WILLIAM TELL,
THE HERO OF SWITZERLAND.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN.
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
A CONJUGAL LESSON.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.
(Chatham-st., near Roosevelt.)
Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at 7½ precisely.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 13, 1858,
Will be presented the new Drama, in three acts, of
ROSALIND HUBERT.
To be followed by the two-act Drama entitled
POOR DOG TRAY.
To conclude with the Farce of the
HOLE IN THE WALL.

No. 444 Broadway.
MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELLS,
STILL IN THE ASCENDANT.
CROWDED NIGHTLY.
MORE NEW ACTS.
VERDANT YOUTH, ESSENCE.
IRISHMAN'S SHANTY, ARABS
DARKIES DREAM, MONTAGUARDS.
MATT PEEL in new acts.
Tickets 25 cents. Dr. PA JONES, Agent.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Last performance of the inimitable, beautiful and exciting romantic drama, concentrated into three acts, of THE BRIDE OF AN EVENING. Miss SUSAN DENIN as Honora Paule; Mr. H. Watkins as Godfrey Dulanie. Which will be repeated THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The drama of THE BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The STONE found tied around the body of YOUNG SAMUELS, the enormous LIVING SERPENT, original Happy Family, the inimitable AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, &c., may be seen here. POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children, under ten, 13 cents.

CENTRAL PARK.—PUBLIC EXHIBITION OF THE PLANS.—In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Commissioners, the designs for the improvement of the Central Park, including the four which have taken the premiums are, for a few days, on exhibition from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No. 637 Broadway, the avails of the exhibition to be divided among the unsuccessful competitors. Tickets of admission 25 cents.
DAVID H. HART, Clerk.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARISH, will leave on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail line. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half price. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, 22 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, May 15, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Bills of Lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. Steamers for Florida connect at Savannah, leaving every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and obliging and fond of children, and would make herself as useful as possible, and willing to go to the country; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 243 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, front room, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity, has the highest testimonials from her last employer for capability, integrity, neatness and general competency as a desirable servant. Will travel with a family or go any distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, in a private family, by a most respectable Scotch woman, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; will be found to be a superior servant; can give six years and six months' references. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., (basement,) Brooklyn, until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid, and to assist with washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small private family. Good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, room No. 15, or address a note to E. F., Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID by a very respectable young woman, and assist with the washing and ironing and plain sewing; no objection to take care of children; would go in the country for the Summer. The very best of City reference can be given. Call or address, for two days, at No. 216 8th-av., between [illegible] and 27th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, in a small private family, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; has no friends in this country, and wishes to get a comfortable home; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 75 West 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and fine washer and ironer. Can take full charge of an infant from its birth. The best of City references can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 54 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing. The best of City reference can be given; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 103 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as good cook and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to do general housework in a small family; call at No. 212 West 25th-st. for two days; none but respectable families need call; the best of City reference can be given if required.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of baking; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 625½ 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., in the store.

WANTED—A STEADY SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing perfectly; embroidery, dressmaking, and can dress hair. Has the best of City reference as to character and capability. Address a note to SEAMSTRESS, *New-York Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PERSON, A SITUATION as seamstress in a respectable family; she is very capable, and willing to get up fine muslins. No objection to go in the country, or to travel with a family. Can be seen at her present employers, for two days, at No. 60 East 22d-st., the fourth door east of 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as a good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; the best of City references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., first floor, two doors from 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook, good washer and ironer in a small family; has lived three years and six months in one place; no objection to go a short distance in the country. The best City reference given. Call at No. 369 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook; she is a very respectable and tidy girl; she understands cooking all kinds of meats, fowls, birds, &c.; also, pastry and jelly. Lived in the best family in the City. Will go with a family in the country. Call at No. 182 3d-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as waiter, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing; the best of City reference given; no objection to any distance in the country. Call at No. 122 7th-av., near 23d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women; one as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress, and one to do general housework. Also by two women; one as laundress, and one to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as child's nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; is kind and obliging to children; would take the situation of chambermaid or laundress. Reference from her last place. Address, for two days, No. 36 Charlton-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as cook, thoroughly understands her business, and baking in all its branches, game, pastries and jellies; will be willing to assist in the washing of a small private family. Good City reference given. Call, for 2 days, at No. 266 West 33d-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do the washing and ironing of a small family. She understands pastry and baking. Best City reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 East 16th st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork and sewing, or has no objection to take care of growing children; the best of City reference; no objections to go in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 200 East 15th-st., two doors of 1st-av., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, as cook or laundress, and by two Protestant young men, in any respectable business in which they can be useful; also, by several excellent servant girls, in various capacities. May be seen at No. 24 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as professed cook, as laundress, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and seamstress, as cook, and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter, and to do general housework, by very competent girls. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as waitress, or waiting and to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 199 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress and chambermaid; understands all kinds of family sewing, can do up fine clothes in the neatest manner. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESPECTABLE woman, who thoroughly understands cooking. Unexceptionable City references given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 238 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts. Has 4 years' references.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable young girl. Has good City references. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 177 East 24th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, CLEAN, SMART YOUNG woman, who knows her business well, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is quiet and agreeable, and has excellent recommendations. Call, for two days, at No. 50 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has had considerable experience as nurse; can sew well and embroider neatly; best references given. Apply for two days at her present residence, 17 East 32d-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid and laundress. Best of City reference from her last situation. No objection to go to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 123 West 20th-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, a situation as wet nurse, with City reference. Has no objection to the country for the Summer. Call, for two days, at No. 4 2d-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL young girl, an Episcopal Protestant, as chambermaid in connection with the care of children; is a neat plain sewer, and can be highly recommended. Call, or address in fancy store, No. 85 East 15th-st. near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do general housework in a small private family; has lived near three years in her last place. City references given. Call at No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing; is a first rate baker and an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 376 6th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, in a small family, by a respectable young girl, who has the best City reference. Call at corner 18th-st. and Broadway, McIntyre's drug store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A RESPECTABLE woman who understands her business well; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 180 6th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and seamstress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 234 Lexington av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waiter, or upstairs work; or care of children; call at No. 95 West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days from 10 to 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation in a small private family, to do general housework or chamberwork. Best of reference. Apply at No. 221 East 17th st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make dresses for ladies and children; City references given. Call at No. 65 East 15th-st. in the fancy store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of cooking, has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 94 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; has excellent City references; can be seen at her present employer's, [illegible] of No. 66 West 8th-st.; country preferred.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman as waitress, or as chambermaid; has no objection to a hotel or first class boarding-house. Apply at No. 66 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A WIDOW LADY, who has no incumbrance whatever; can take charge of a baby from its birth, or grown children; can do plain sewing or fine washing, if required; has lived with some of the most respectable families in that capacity; can be recommended from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 132 Clinton place near 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A STEADY AND TRUSTWORTHY Protestant young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses well, and is also a good vegetable gardener or farmer; is willing to make himself useful in all work about a place, or would take a place as porter; has four years reference from his last employer; would have no objection to any part of the country. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLY CONNECTED young man, of temperate habits, strictly confidential and obliging, employment as bank-runner, collector, light porter, messenger, take charge of offices, or other occupations for which he may be useful. References furnished. Address R. J. B., care of Mrs. Cooley, No. 112 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A respectable Protestant man; he perfectly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; can produce the best of City reference, as to honesty, sobriety and capability, from his last employer, with whom he has lived for near six years. Address Y. Z., Box No. 141 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LIGHT PORTER, by a young man who has been three years in his last place, and can bring good recommendations from his employer for honesty, capability and industry. Apply at No. 71 William-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; UNDERSTANDS the business; could take charge of horses and make himself otherwise useful if required. Address or call on JAMES PARK, Seedsman, &c., Court-st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT man and wife, without incumbrance, to make themselves generally useful. Apply to Superintendent Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st., to whom they have been known many years.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, twenty years of age, a situation, as coachman or groom; he understands the care and treatment of horses; can give good City reference. Address J. S., *Times* office, for three days.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND SCHOOL AGENCY.—Teachers wanted. Schools and families supplied with teachers gratuitously. Wanted—A correspondent (lady or gentleman teacher) in every county in the Union, to aid the undersigned. For particulars, address, with stamp RICE & ANDREWS, No. 289 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Various School Circulars, free to visitors.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE—WE invite the attention of teachers who seek positions, of principals who need teachers, and of parents in quest of schools, to our facilities for aiding them in their various purposes. SMITH WOODMAN & CO., room No. 4 Appleton's Building. N. B.—Parents supplied with circulars gratuitously.

GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY FROM ENGLAND is desirous of obtaining a situation as resident or daily governess in a family where the children are small, or as a teacher in a school; she is competent to teach the English branches and the rudiments of music. Address M. B., No. 53 Carroll-st., South Brooklyn, for one week.

A SUPERIOR MALE TEACHER OF THE common and higher English branches, is open to an engagement, having a State certificate and other testimonials. Can be seen at E. H. WILCOX & SONS', U. S. School Agency, Room 24, No. 293 Broadway.

A GRADUATE OF YALE, AN EXPERIENCED and very successful teacher, has a few hours to devote to private pupils. Best of testimonials and references. 25 cents per lesson. Or will do copying or writing up a set of books. Address Box No. 179 Brooklyn P. O.

COMPANION OR GOVERNESS.—A LADY accustomed to the charge and instruction of children (in English and French) wishes for an engagement as resident or visiting governess or companion to a lady. Address D. F., No. 67 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WHO WILL be required also to do the washing and ironing in a small private family. None need apply without unexceptionable references as to character and qualification. Apply this day between the hours of 12 and 2, at No. 38 West 24th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN WOMAN as nurse; one who enjoys good health, and is competent to take charge of an infant. Reference required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND AN OFFICE. Apply, with good references, at No. 42 Pine-st., room No. 15, this morning, between 10 and 10½ o'clock.

A COACHMAN WANTED.—APPLY AT NO. 219 Greenwich-st. Colored man preferred.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—ALL RESPECTABLE EMPLOYERS, especially up-town and country, to know that at WESLEY'S Select Female office, No. 360 6th-av., one door above 22d-st., situations are wanted for three respectable English and Welsh chambermaids and waiters; two German cooks, washers and ironers; a Spanish nurse and seamstress, and a number of smart Protestant cooks, chambermaids, nurses and seamstresses, with from one to six years' City reference. A lady in attendance. The patronage of first-class employers is respectfully solicited.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.—W. HENDERSON, late of Nos. 75 and 77 Nassau-st., has removed to first floor of next building No. 73. The arrangements are such that employers are not seen by any of the servants excepting those introduced by those connected with the office. Families can rely upon getting well suited at this establishment, which has no connection with any other.

SERVANTS.—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN SEEKING "help," may find a good assortment of the same, both male and female, at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., where the business of an Intelligence Office is connected with a Benevolent Society, and conducted on a new plan.

BOARDING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BETWEEN Union square and 23d-st., having more room than they at present require, would accommodate three or four persons with board and all the comforts of a home. A religious family without small children preferred. Good references required. Inquire at room No. 5, Bible House.

NO. 26 NINTH-STREET—BETWEEN FIFTH and 6th avs.—To let, with or without board, suites of rooms handsomely furnished, or unfurnished, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. House first-class, with all the modern improvements. Location desirable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH BOARD—To a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, in a strictly private family; house contains all the modern improvements. Location in 19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Address with reference H. B. B., Box No. 290 *Times* Office, for two days.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH PARTIAL board, can be had in the pleasant and conveniently-located house No. 47 Bond-st.; also furnished rooms without board, if wanted. Terms moderate. Every attention given to the comfort of occupants.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND VERY PLEASANT furnished rooms, with breakfast and tea, at reasonable rates, at the house No. 171 East 17th st., near Stuyvesant square. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, OR A gentleman and his wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant room and board, in a private family. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL ROOMS TO LET AT No. 183 Bleecker-st., with full or partial board. Dinner at 2 o'clock. The house has all modern improvements.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE of a few rooms, with board, if desired. References required. Apply at No. 55 East 21st-st.

HOTELS.

BLANCARD HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 12th-st., is now open, rendering every accommodation to citizens and travelers. Elegantly furnished rooms, with meals at table d'hôte, or by the card. Board, or meals, without rooms, can be had by the day or week. The larder and cellars will be stocked with the best, at reasonable prices, and every exertion will be made on the part of the new management to merit the favor of their friends and the public.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board in a private family; location within 8 miles of the lower part of the City, accessible by railroad or steamboat. Applications addressed E. F., office of this paper, will receive attention.

SUMMER BOARD AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—In a fine location, within one minute's walk of dépôt. Rooms large and pleasant. Several suites of rooms for families. Inquire of S. N. DAVIS, No. 63 Broadway, or H. TUTHILL, Hudson River Railroad ticket office, Christopher st.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—PLEASANT accommodations for two single gentlemen in a private family, (where there are no small children,) and within five minutes' walk of the ferry. Grounds beautifully laid out with fruit, flowers, &c. Address M. G., *Times* office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Tarrytown, will receive two gentlemen and their wives for the Summer. Location quiet and retired, within moderate distance of dépôt. Address box No. 14, Tarrytown Post-office.

TO LET—PLEASANT SUMMER RESIDENCES AT FLUSHING.—A capacious mansion, with or without out-building, retired from bustle, ½ mile from railroad dépôt. Rent moderate. Also, a snug cottage and garden in the village, rent only $125. WM. R. PRINCE.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, IN GOING from the Home Chapel, East 29th-st., through Madison-av., 23d-st. and 4th-av. to 17th-st., a GOLD-LINK BRACELET. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at No. 120 East 12th-st.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, A $100 BILL ON THE Manhattan Co. Bank. The bill was lost in Broadway, between Bond and Cortlandt sts. The above reward will be paid to the finder at Valentine's Express office, No. 176 Broadway.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Busteed Libel Suit.

FIRST DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before the City Judge.

Yesterday, the rather prominent suit of Richard Busteed, Corporation Counsel, vs. Thomas N. Carr, for libel, was commenced in the Court of General Sessions, before the City Judge. The court-room was crowded with members of the bar and office-holders, the peculiar renown of this suit having excited the curiosity of the legal profession, and the position of the plaintiff naturally collecting a crowd of City officials around him. Mr. Busteed was in Court, but properly took no part in the proceedings, Mr. John Graham appearing as his counsel. For the defendant, Carr, Ex-Judge Whiting appeared.

Preliminary to the formal commencement of proceedings, Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, called Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk; James Gordon Bennett, Editor of the *Herald*; Frederic Hudson, also of the *Herald*; James Brooks, Editor of the *Express*; Mr. Parsons, of the *News*; Mr. Hall, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and other public and newspaper men. This proceeding increased the curiosity of the spectators, and whetted the edge of the appetite of their expectation.

Ex-Judge Whiting challenged the Jurors as they were called. The following gentlemen were eventually sworn: Lewis R. Case, Ninth Ward; Sebastian Altus, Twenty-second Ward; William Dalrymple, Fifteenth Ward; Frederic Shepherd, Twenty-first Ward; Charles N. Shepard, Third Ward; Andrew Judge, Fifteenth Ward; Joseph W. Little, Eleventh Ward; David P. Carpenter, Ninth Ward; Abraham W. Overbaugh, Sixteenth Ward; John H. Mead, Tenth Ward; James H. Cook, Thirteenth Ward; Cornelius N. Cuvier, Seventeenth Ward.

Mr. John Graham, in a speech that occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, opened the case to the jury. He explained at great length the law of libel, and detailed its progressive history, citing several eminent cases. Character should be even better protected than property. The liberty of the Press was always jealously to be defended, when confined within proper limits, but to be restrained, when it tends to tyranny and licentiousness. It was as much a libel, for criminal purposes, to publish a truth as a falsehood. In civil suits for damages, of course it would be necessary to establish the falsehood of the charge, but there were cases which, the truth of the charge being admitted, would nevertheless naturally incite to a breach of the peace, and those charges, notwithstanding their truth, if made public in the columns of a newspaper, a Court and a jury could take cognizance of, to punish the party who made them public. The interest of society and not that of an individual, must be regarded. No juror on that bench would like the whole history of his life published in a public journal. No man lives who would; and if anything reflecting on any of them were published, it must be shown that the object of its publication was not malicious, for if it were, it was as much illegal as though it were wholly manufactured out of falsehood.

The prosecutor in this case was Richard Busteed, the Corporation Counsel of the City, with a salary of $10,000 a year; and this large salary bore no kind of proportion to the labors he had to undergo. In a number of the *Herald* of April last, appeared a letter addressed to the editor, and signed by the defendant, accusing Mr. Busteed of malfeasance in office; of giving advertisements of contracts for street openings to obscure journals, papers unknown to the public, and therefore not read by them; of posting ten placards for such contracts according to law, but sending parties after the poster to tear them down as soon as put up, the object being to avoid a contract with public bidders in order to serve his own private friends; accusing him of receiving large sums of money for services never performed, and in other ways defrauding the City Treasury. These charges Mr. Graham attributed to the private malice of the defendant.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Richard B. Connolly, examined by Mr. Graham. He said: I am Clerk of the City and County of New-York; I have been five years in that situation; Mr. Busteed was elected Corporation Counsel in November, 1856.

Cross-examined by Judge Whiting—I have known Mr. Busteed fifteen years; I suppose he is about forty or forty-five years of age.

Q.—What countryman is he?

Objected to by Mr. Graham.

Judge Russell—I shall rule out the question.

Judge Whiting—May I not show, if I can, that Mr. Busteed is not a naturalized citizen, and therefore, that he is not, by law, Corporation Counsel? We have in this country but two classes of men,—one aliens, the other Americans, and the moment a man takes the oath of naturalization he becomes an American. He is no longer Irish, Scotch, French, English, but an American. If I show that Mr. Busteed is not a citizen, then he has no claim to the office of Corporation Counsel.

Judge Russell—I shall sustain the objection, on the ground that he was elected to the office by the people.

Mr. Whiting—The Court will note our exception.

Witness, resuming—Eight street cases have passed our office since last January; I do not know how many the year before; I have taxed a bill of costs for Fifty-ninth-street, within three or four weeks.

J. R. Auld, examined by Mr. Graham—I am the Mayor's Clerk; as such I have charge of the documents and records filed in that office; I find from the register of the oaths of office of City Officials that Mr. Busteed took the oath of office as Corporation Counsel in the Mayor's Office, on Oct. 6, 1856, as successor to Mr. L. B. Shepard.

Thomas Cowell, examined by Mr. Graham—I am connected with the Office of Corporation Counsel; Mr. Busteed has been Corporation Counsel since November, 1856; the signatures following the record of Mr. Busteed's oath of office, are Fernando Wood and Richard Busteed.

Judge Whiting contended that there was no oath of office taken because the record read thus: "I do solemnly swear or affirm that I will faithfully perform the duties of ——," blank—no office named. That was no oath of office. It ought to have read, "I, Richard Busteed, do solemnly swear, or affirm, that I will faithfully perform the duties of Corporation Counsel." The Mayor puts his signature at the bottom, as sworn before him, but the nature of the office is left blank. This is only another instance of the way business is done in the City of New-York. This book cannot be read in evidence.

The Judge said he should permit the book to be read in evidence.

Mr. Whiting excepted.

John M. French, examined by Mr. Graham—I am Docket Clerk in the office of the County Clerk; the paper you show me is the oath of office of Mr. Busteed, filed in that office on Jan. 15, 1857; it was sworn to on Jan. 1, 1857, before Judge Clerke; it reads: "I, Richard Busteed, do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Counsel of the Corporation of the City of New-York, according to the best of my ability.

RICHARD BUSTEED.

Subscribed and sworn before me, the 1st day of January, 1857.

THOMAS CLERKE, Justice of the Supreme Court."

The affidavit filed by Mr. Busteed in the office of the Comptroller, Oct. 7, 1856, was produced, and the signature of Mr. Busteed admitted to be genuine by Mr. Whiting.

A. S. Cady, examined by Mr. Graham—I am connected with the Comptroller's office; I have the original bonds of the securities of Mr. Busteed as Corporation Counsel, and produce them; they were approved by Fernando Wood on the 7th October, 1856; the names of the sureties are Wilson G. Hunt and John W. Hoyt; the bonds were subsequently renewed on Jan. 17, 1857, by Noah Worrall and Richard Kelly, and there was a subsequent renewal, substituting the name of William Fullerton for that of Kelly.

The Court waited some time for Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the *Herald*, but as he failed to appear, the case was adjourned till to-day, when he will be sworn as the first witness.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY, May 13.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 534, 440, 580, 584, 586, 262, 588, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 620, 622, 624, 626. *Part II.*—Nos. 2009, 615, 617, 619, 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 645, 649, 651, 661.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Same as Wednesday.

CIRCUIT COURT (corrected) CALENDAR FOR MAY 17.—Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 71, 85, 97, 116, 142.

[Advertisement.]

FACTS FOR MATTER-OF-FACT PEOPLE.

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who have been in the habit of paying for the different styles of Iron Railing, used by them for balconies, stair cases, &c., from two dollars to three-and-a-half per foot, need not be told that it is to their interest to make their future purchases of

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Convinced by these "facts," call at the office (Room No. 1) No. 65 Nassau-street, and leave your orders, which will be promptly and satisfactorily fulfilled.

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SAUVE QUI PEUT.

Passengers by the European, California and other steamers, visitors to the sea shore and the watering-places, are informed that BUNKER'S LIFE PRESERVERS AND BATHING DRESSES have been greatly reduced from last season's prices. They are proof against all danger from currents and undertow, and the luxury of bathing, boat-sailing, and all aquatic amusements, can be freely indulged in, by the most timid, without the slightest apprehension of danger. Call and examine at the Depot, No. 167 Broadway.

C. J. BUNKER, Patentee and Inventor.

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FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

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These machines are now justly admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a new, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if every fourth one be cut. Circulars sent on application.

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A full assortment of MENEELY'S CELEBRATED CHURCH AND OTHER BELLS,

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Send for a circular.

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BIXBY'S HOTEL.—The subscriber will remove from Park-place to No. 886 Broadway, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. This House, having been leased for a term of years, will be open for the reception of guests on or before Thursday, the 13th of May, on the European plan. The house has been put in the most thorough repair, and has been superbly furnished, entirely new. The chambers are large and airy, and lighted by gas. Water closets on each floor. The location is very pleasant, and is very convenient by the stages and cars to the business part of the City.

DANIEL BIXBY.

NEW-YORK, May 11, 1858.

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☞ HERRON'S New Patent Sewing Machines, only twenty-five dollars; unequaled in simplicity, unsurpassed in capacity and durability. Superior to the highest price machines, for one-quarter the cost. A child can manage it. Parties purchasing will receive full instructions, at No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S

Imperial Photograph,

No. 359 Broadway,

Over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

BE ADVISED IN TIME!

In these terrible and sudden attacks of sickness, whether it be pleurisy or influenza, dizziness and violent headache, congestive, bilious or other fevers, or rheumatism or gout, the first thing is to get down a good dose of

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

When these have had a full effect, the danger can be looked in the face, and a few more pills, with good nursing, will complete the cure. The genuine are sure to be obtained at the Principal Office, No. 294 Canal-street, Brandreth Building. Price, 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

LAST PERFORMANCE! MISS SUSAN DENIN!—The charming "Bride of an Evening," for the last time but one. Barnum's Museum must be crowded to witness it. Miss SUSAN DENIN sustains the leading character. It is an admirable piece, admirably produced. This afternoon a capital drama, besides.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS ATTENDED TO.—During Anniversary Week the town is always full of strangers, and those who design selecting a new hat during their visit, and wish a good, substantial fabric at a moderate price, should patronize KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"ROSALIND HUBERT."—This beautiful drama, from Cobb's *Ledger* story of that name, is attracting large and fashionable audiences to "Purdy's National Theatre" nightly. It will be performed this evening with the drama of "Poor Dog Tray," and farce of "Hole in the Wall."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Perfect fitting shirts made by hand, of the best material, warranted to fit in every particular. Also shirts of all sizes, ready made. Cotton, merino and cashmere under-shirts and drawers, and every article in men's furnishing goods at McLAUGHLIN's, corner of Murray and Greenwich streets.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MAY 12.

$1,650	U. S. 5s '67	115	650	Erie Railroad	24¼
2,500	Ohio St. 6s '60	102	100	do.........s15	24⅛
2,000	Ohio St. 6s '75	105½	520	do.	24⅜
10,000	Mo. St. 6s.....b60	84½	100	do.........s10	24¼
1,000	do.	84⅞	25	do.	24¾
3,000	Brook. City 6s	96¼	150	Hudson R. R. R.	30½
1,000	N. Y. C. RR. 6s	89	50	do.........b10	30¼
2,000	N. Y. Cen. bs. '76	97	300	do.........b30	30½
5,000	Erie R. 3 m. bs '83	77	250	do.	30½
11,000	Erie R. C. bs. '71	41½	150	Ill. Cen. R.R.	91
4,000	Har. R. 1st m.	88	50	do.	91½
1,000	Har. R. 2d m.	74	200	Harlem Railroad	13
10,000	Har. 3d m. bs b30	53¼	50	Reading Railroad	47¼
3,000	M. S. Sk. F. b's	68	250	do.	47⅛
12,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. b's	90	150	do.	47
5,000	do.........s30	89⅞	300	do.........s5	47
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d m. b.	80	375	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	25¾
1,000	H. R. R.R. 2d mt.	93¼	200	do.........b30	26¼
10	Bank New-York	107½	90	do.........b30	26⅜
20	Bank of Commerce	102½	10	M. S. & N. I. pref. st.	51¼
10	Ocean Bank	87	5	do.	51½
36	Metropolitan Bank	106½	100	do.........b30	51½
10	Park Bank	100¾	100	do.........b60	51¾
5	do.	101	200	do.	51
50	Cary Improve. Co.	6½	20	Panama Railroad	108¾
40	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	105¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R. s60	89
10	Pacific M. S. Co.	70½	50	do.........s30	89
145	do.	70	150	do.........b60	89½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	88¼	10	do.........bnw	89¾
1027	do.	88	55	do.	89¼
935	do.........s3	87½	1200	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	43¼
640	do.	87¾	100	do.........s15	43¾
180	do.........b30	87½	100	Chi. & R. I. R.R. opg	78
10	Harlem R. R. pref.	30½	150	do.........opg	78¼
50	do.	30½	10	Cl. Pains. & A. R.R.	115

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Mo. St. 6s	84⅝	100	Hud. Riv. RR. at 60d	30
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	90	210	do.	30¼
1,000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	88	200	do.	30¼
10,000	Har. 3d m. B	53¼	200	Reading R. R.	46½
5,000	LaC. & M. L. G. Bs.	31½	300	do.........s10	46⅜
150	Pac. M. S. Co.	70	185	Canton Co.	21
50	do.	69¾	50	Erie Railroad	24½
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	16¼	500	Harlem R. R.	11⅞
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	3	150	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	25¾
400	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	87½	50	M.S.& N. I. p. s. s30	50½
184	do.	87¾	110	Panama R. R.	108¾
200	do.........b30	87¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R....s60	89½
150	do.........s10	87½	100	do.	91
210	do.	87¾	50	Gal. & C. R. R. b60	89¾
200	do.........s3	87⅝	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R. s3	78
50	do.........s30	87½			

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000	Mil. City 7s	55	25	Trenton Iron Works	42
3,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	85	50	N. Y. Con. Stage Co	90
1,000	Missouri 6s	84⅝	20	Wells, F. & Co.'s Ex.	46
2,000	Tennessee 6s	90	20	B. & Drs. Bank	110½
3,000	Mis. S. 6 ₱ c. b.	83½	15	Park Bank	101
500	Brooklyn City 6s	93⅞	5	Am. Ex. Bank	103¾
2,000	LaC. & Mil. R. 7s	31	20	National Bank	106
1,000	N. Y. & H. R. 7s	81½	20	Phenix Bank	106⅝
1,000	do. do. 2d m	72	10	B. of Commerce	103½
2,000	Sac. City 10 ₱c. b.	49½	15	Arctic F. I. Co.	98½
2,000	C. St. P. & F. d. L. 8s	40	5	Eureka M. Co.	40
2,000	Mil. & H. 8 ₱c. l. m	28	30	Chi. & R. I. R.	78
2,000	do. do. 2d m	42½	20	Michigan S. R.	50¼
20	New-York C. R.	87			

WEDNESDAY, May 12—P. M.

The transfer of Specie from the Banks to the Sub-Treasury, in exchange for Treasury Bills, under the awards of Monday last, amounted to-day to $1,060,000. The Sub-Treasury balance now stands $4,185,320, as against $2,874,274 at the opening of the week. Some few 4 ₱ cent. demand loans were called in from the Brokers this forenoon, in preparation for this transfer, but, in all cases that we hear of, were replaced with other lenders on the same terms. Further transfers of Specie will follow in a day or two, the official notices from the Department not having all come to hand yet. Our estimate on Monday morning of the gross magnitude of the offers to the Secretary of twenty-five millions turns out nearly exact—the sum total being $24,131,000. The Specie deposits for a good part of the awards to the Washington Brokers will be made here. The Bank of the State of New-York to the extent of $100,000, and we believe the Bank of America participate in the award to RIGGS & Co.

There was some additional business in London bills for the *Arabia* before the closing of the mail this forenoon, but nearly all at 109¾ ₱ cent. The market closed with less firmness than yesterday—the whole range for bank names being 109¾@110. The Bullion by the steamer is $458,000.

The Stock Market was dull on the Share list, but had a fair support, principally on investment or Foreign orders, in State Stocks and some of the leading Railway Bonds. The speculators against the market availed of the accident on the New-York Central line, (the pecuniary damage from which is not likely to exceed $100,000, or less than a half of one ₱ cent. on the Stock,) to sell the shares down to 88@87½ ₱ cent., the market recovering on the appearance of good buyers in the afternoon to 87¾@87½ ₱ cent. The extreme decline was from 89¾ on Monday to 87½ on the opening of the Second Board to-day. The distressing particulars of the disaster were not fully realized until this morning, or the fall yesterday would probably have been less gradual. The movement in Central affected adversely several other speculative shares, though, with the exception of Reading and Michigan Southern, the market left off much the same as on Tuesday. The transfers of the Rock Island closed to-day until the 12th of June for the annual election. The stock sold 78@78¼ for the reopening. Erie left off 24½ ₱ cent. The dealings in Panama, and Delaware and Hudson, are stronger this week than last by ½ ₱ cent. Pacific Mail is 1½@2 ₱ cent. weaker, the present sales being, ex-dividend, at 69¾@70, as against 81@82 before the 10 ₱ cent. came off. Illinois Central Shares are 1 ₱ cent. off, while the Bonds are in demand at the improved quotation of 90 ₱ cent. La Crosse Land Grants are a fraction higher. Missouri Sixes hold steady at 84½ ₱ cent. Brooklyn City 6 ₱ cents. are up to 96¼ ₱ cent. The general market left off at steady prices, but there is no decided activity on any part of the list.

The movement of the Banks in New-York, New-Orleans, Philadelphia and Boston on the present weekly reports, and the state of the New-York Sub-Treasury, exhibit the following summary:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulat'n.
New-York, May 8	$118,741,305	$81,777,148	$35,432,148	$7,735,056
Boston, May 10	51,672,700	21,344,000	9,381,300	6,165,000
Philadelphia, May 10	22,190,924	15,309,255	7,148,628	2,405,462
New-Orleans, May 1	15,800,646	14,621,000	10,892,452	7,848,866
Sub-Treas. N. Y., May 8	———	———	3,874,000	———
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. THOMAS W. THORNE has been reelected President of the National Fire Insurance Company for the ensuing year. The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 ₱ cent. payable on the 20th inst. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company have removed to No. 151 Bowery.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1854.
Rec. at P'ts	2,778,000	2,773,000	3,384,000	2,765,000	2,661,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,238,000	1,195,000	1,537,000	1,164,000	1,126,000
Ex. to France	329,000	254,000	433,000	242,000	236,000
Ex. to other F. P.	281,000	351,000	438,000	310,000	235,000
Total exports	1,848,000	1,800,000	2,408,000	1,716,000	1,611,000
Stock on hand	630,000	345,000	440,000	324,000	505,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above:					
Rec. at P'ts	65,000	20,000	52,000	55,000	44,000
Ex. to G. B.	55,000	16,000	65,000	30,000	58,000
Ex. to France	3,000	1,000	12,000	14,000	3,000
Ex. to other F. P.	19,000	3,000	12,000	4,000	14,000
Total exports	82,000	20,000	89,000	57,000	75,000

Mr. W. P. WRIGHT's circular prepared for the steamer *Arabia*, to-day, remarks of the growing crop:

"The amount of damage from the overflow is variously reported, but so far it is probably quite unimportant, as bearing upon the crop of the whole United States. A considerable number of cotton plantations have been submerged, and many between the Mississippi and Yazoo, principally by the rise in the latter river. Accounts of the 4th inst. from Vicksburg, report the water seven inches higher than the first flood, and new crevasses of a destructive nature in that vicinity. At Memphis the extreme height was on the 3d inst., when it was about fifteen inches above the first flood; but the fall there promises to be rapid, as it had decreased fourteen feet at Cairo up to the 6th inst.

As regards the weather for the growing crop, it has upon the whole, been rather unfavorable to the progress of the young plant during the last two weeks, as known by mail, certainly not as favorable as the first half of April."

The creditors of the City of Pittsburg, represented through Messrs. OELRICHS & Co., of this City, recently instituted legal proceedings on the Bonds of the city, now in default, in the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The Bonds were issued and loaned in aid of certain Railway lines, which failed before completion, and the city, on the preliminary pleadings, now undertakes to repudiate the obligation. The original pretext, on the failure of the Railway Companies to meet the interest, was, that the taxing power of the City Corporation had been exhausted, and that additional legislation would at once be had to remedy this defect. No such legislation, however, was secured, and the present plea, we regret to find, is, that the Bonds were made for a purpose entirely foreign to the objects for which said city was incorporated." It is not believed for a moment that such a plea will avail before the courts, being at direct variance with the frequent adjudication of the point in question in New-York, Wisconsin, &c.; but the fact that so grave and discreditable an issue should be made by a city like Pittsburg, is not the less astonishing.

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, May 12.

Mr. A. H. MULLER sold, under foreclosure, house and lot No. 28 Gold-street, about 24x33 feet, for $5,220.

Mr. P. R. WILKINS sold, by order of Court, a lot with an unfinished building, north side Forty-second-street, 225 feet west of Eighth-avenue, 25x100.5 feet. The building was intended for a tenement house, and is only inclosed. Bought by the Hon. NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, the "Sage of Bloomingdale," for $6,300.

Referee's sale by A. J. BLEECKER, of property bought four years ago at Mr. HENRY A. STONE's auction sale. One lot north side Eighty-seventh-street, 208 feet west of First-avenue, 25x100.8½ feet, bought in by Mr. STONE at $400, there being no other bid. Also, one through lot from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh streets, 175 feet west of First-avenue, 25x201.5 feet, was bought by Mr. ADON SMITH for $1,600.

At private sale by Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, two lots south side Thirty-sixth-street, 225 feet east of Seventh-avenue, each 25x95 feet, and one lot 25 feet front, adjoining on the east, by about 22 deep, brought together $6,565.

We hear of but few *bona fide* sales, either public or private, and business is evidently dull.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 12.

FLOUR—Sales of City Mills at $4@$4 12½. WHEAT—Red, $1 05@$1 06; White, $1 05@$1 25. CORN—White better; sales at 60c.@63c.; Yellow, 67c.@70c. WHISKY dull. PROVISIONS dull, and much depressed. BULK MEATS nominal, at 6½c.@8½c. BACON, 7¾c.@9½c. LARD, in bbls., 11c.@11½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 12.

FLOUR is very dull. WHEAT declined 1c.@2c. Sales of Red at $1@$1 10, and White at $1 16@$1 25. CORN is quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels Yellow at 70c.@71c. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@22c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged; sales of 900 bbls at $3 62@$3 70 for superfine Indiana and Wisconsin, $3 75@$4 for extra. WHEAT tends downward, a fleet coming in to-night; Chicago Spring offered at 70c. afloat. CORN quiet. OATS steady; small sales at 33½c. WHISKY steady, retail 19c.@19½c. *Lake Imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bush. Wheat, 8,000 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—2,000 bbls Flour, 3,000 bush. Wheat, 13,000 bush. Corn, 12,000 bush. Oats, 13,000 bush. Barley.

MOBILE, Tuesday, May 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. The sales for the last three days add up 4,000 bales, and the receipts 4,800.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 11.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,200 bales at 11¾c.@13c.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 12.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT unchanged. Sales 1,400 bush. Chicago Spring 73c.@74c. CORN dull. Sales of 2,000 bush. Illinois River in lots at 63c. FREIGHTS by Canal dull at 9c. on Wheat to New-York. Lake imports unimportant. *Canal exports*—3,200 bbls. Flour; 23,000 bush. Wheat; 6,300 bush. Barley; 5,000 bush. Oats. Weather stormy and unpleasant.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 12.

FLOUR, very little demand. Market dull. Sales 1,200 bbls. WHEAT very quiet; small sales of White Canadian at $1 24@$1 26, the latter for choice. A small parcel of White Kentucky at $1 29. Sales 4,500 bushels Illinois River CORN at 71c., and 3,000 bushels Western mixed at 70c. BARLEY sells slowly at 54c.@59c. WHISKY, sales of 100 bbls., at 21c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 12.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 5,000 bales, at irregular and easier, but not quotably lower, prices. Middling 11¼c.@11½c. FLOUR dull. FREIGHTS unchanged.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

NAMES.	LEAVES.	FOR	DATE.
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	May 12
Ariel	New-York	Bremen	May 15
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	May 15
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	May 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	May 20
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	May 26
Fulton	New-York	Havre	May 29
Edinburg	New-York	Glasgow	May 29
FROM EUROPE.			
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	April 28
Edinburg	Glasgow	New-York	April 28
Austria	Southampton	New-York	May 4
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	May 5
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	May 8
City Washington	Liverpool	New-York	May 15
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	May 18
North Star	Southampton	New-York	May 19
Indian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 19
America	Liverpool	Boston	May 22

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Edinburg, from Glasgow—Wm. Macdonald, Master Garin Templeton, Robert Macdonald, Wm. Osborne, lady and child, Geo. McKeand and lady, Robert R. Simpson, Rev. Chas. Caulfield, and, Greershead, Pat. Bremner, Matthew Bremner, James Gray, Alex. Parse, Henry Morgan, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Forbes and Miss Rhoda Forbes, Miss Jane M. Anderson, Mrs. David McDonald and family, Mrs. Bremner and child—32 in all, and 82 in steerage—114.

In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool—Mr. Boswell and lady, Misses Boswell (2) and governess, Messrs. Hayward, W. H. Martin, John Murphy, Burrios, Otchin, Derachomich, J. Tackwell, John McLeod, Asbell, Davis, Barnades, John Noble, Hawkley, Parkinson, C. H. Davis, Rowland Plumbe, J. Baefaur, P. J. Goff, Davidson, Charlwood, Chambers, H. S. Martin, Wm. Brown, G. Beaumont, Maillar, Wagner, Buyer, Mann, F. Clinton, J. W. Bright, Sam'l Briggs, L. Pichel, G. S. Aldmixer, Misses Littlewood, Adelaide Graydon, Ball, Rev. R. S. Balfour, Mrs. Ogilbie, Mr. Barrowdale, lady and infant, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. David Dowd and child, Miss Beck, Master J. W. Denton, and 484 in the steerage.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—S. Bandenan, Miss Elizabeth Fowler, Mr. Mitchell and lady, Mr. Wacha Emriselle and lady, Mr. Hahn, Miss Fannie Walton, E. Chase, 2 Misses Chase, M. Fanning, T. Anderson, J. McSweeney, W. J. Hudson, J. Hyde, and 23 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 47	Sun sets	7 07	Moon rises	8 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	7 45	Gov. Island	8 34	Hell Gate	9 56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 12.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, H. Ludlum; Cahawba, Bullock, Havana, Livingston & Crocheron.

Ship H. McGaw, Tucker, Valparaiso, W. Bartlett.

Barks E. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Machias, C. & E. J. Peters; A. Cooper, Bailey, St. Michael, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Harmon, Wood, Matanzas, H. S. Vining.

Brigs Acadian, Wilson, Pictou, Sims, Chase & Co.; Beagle, Barker, Harbor Breton, Howland & Aspinwall; Jehossee, Vincent, Charleston, master; Lark, (Br.,) Penniston, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Experiment, Ogiline, Elizabethport, H. H. Cook; Jno. Stevens, Peters, Trinidad, H. D. Brookman & Co.; S. Bradbury, Carpenter, Nuevitas, Thos. Owen & Sons; Crimea, Stevenson, Greenock, C. C. Duncan & Co.; Wabash, (Br.,) Lockport, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Sloops C. R. Peck, Peck, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards; Rhode Island, Hull, Providence, master.

Schooners H. D. Grindle, Bartlett, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; Julia, Moses, St. John, N. B., Metcalf & Duncan; Jno. Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, N. S., J. S. Whitney & Co.; Baltimore, ———, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; Periades, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevins & Sons; S. Child, Dickerson, St. Johns, N. F., W. W. Barton; T. C. Lyman, [illegible], New-Haven, [illegible]; [illegible]; J. A. Johnson, Ellis, Galveston, C. A. [illegible]; Morris, Ellis, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Undine, Risley, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand; Sea Ranger, [illegible], Brandywine, R. P. Buck & Co.; [illegible], Norwalk; B. B. De Wolf; J. M. Warren, Chapman, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br., screw,) Leitch, Liverpool April 28, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. For the first four days experienced strong gales from S. W.; the remainder of the passage strong westerly winds and fogs for five days from westerly edge of the Banks. Took a pilot from boat Geo. W. Blunt, No. 11, 180 miles E. of Sandy Hook.

Br. screw steamship Paladin, Middleton, Kingston, Ja., 10 ds., with logwood and five passengers, bound to Liverpool, put into this port to land 61 of the crew and officers who were put on shore at Kingston, from the United States frigate Susquehanna, they being sick with the yellow fever. Left brig Meteor, Anderson, for Philadelphia May 2.

Br. screw steamship Edinburg, Cummings, Glasgow, April 28; merchandise and 114 passengers to Robert Craig.

Ship Wm. Potter, of Richmond, Me., Church, Shields, March 13, with 895 tons coal to order—vessel to Nesmith & Sons, had heavy weather. Stove bulwarks, sprung mainmast, &c.

Ship Dreadnaught, Samuels, Liverpool April 19, with mdse. and passengers to David Ogden. No date lat. 43 long. 50 passed a quantity of ice. Temperature of the water from lat. 46 long. 47 to lat. 42 and long. 63 ranging from 33 to 38 degrees.

Ship Alexandria, Bartlett, Pisagua, Peru, Feb. 1, with copper ore, hides, &c., to J. Randall.

Ship Fairfield, Hatheway, Rotterdam and Helvoet April 7, with schnapps and passengers to Udolpho Wolfe.

Bark Mary Elizabeth, (of Searsport,) Hichborn, Matanzas 9 ds., with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Vernon, (Br.,) Gott, Trinidad, Cuba, April 28, with sugar to master.

Bark Amanda, Lindsley, Rio Janeiro March 22, via St. Thomas April 24, in ballast to Francis Spies. April 7, lat. 7 46 S., long. 33 46, spoke ship Rattler, of and from New-York for San Francisco.

Bark Verna, (Aus.,) Ussicich, Bordeaux 51 ds., with wines and brandies to C. Melletta.

Bark Bartolla, Dennis, Havana April 28, with sugar to W. Nelson & Sons.

Bark Cadet, Guide, Belize, (Hond.,) April 27, with logwood, hemp, &c., to Josiah Jeff. Left no American vessels.

Brig B. F. Nash, Hoyt, Nuevitas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig M. and J. C. Gilmore, of Boston, Eldridge, Trinidad, (Cuba,) April 22, with sugar and molasses to Renauld & Francois.

Brig Tornado, McCarthy, Humacao, P. R., 12 days, with 290 hhds. sugar to Moller & Sand—vessel to master. Left brig Black Swan, for New-York, in 4 dys. Passenger, Captain Joseph Small, late of schr. Fair, condemned at Guayama.

Brig Almeida, of Boston, Carlisle, Laguna la Grande, 9 ds., sugar and molasses, to master.

Brig Comantha, Hopkins, of Eden, Trinidad, Cuba, 10 ds.

Brig Zenith, (of Kennebunk,) Deering, Cardenas May 2, with sugar to master.

Brig Black Swan, (of Georgetown, S. C.,) Podger, Arroyo, P. R., April 30, with sugar, &c., to master. May 8, lat. 35 17, lon. 73 30, signalized a brig showing a blue signal with a white cross in it, strg. S. E.

Brig Winthrop, Bears, Carthagena April 18, with tobacco, wood, &c., to Handy & Everett. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Velocity, (Br.,) Affloch, Ponce 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Emma, Penfield, Para April 17, with rubber, &c., to Corning, Bente & Co.

Brig Thomas and Edward, (of Thomaston,) Bailey, Guayama, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig J. Harris, (of Prospect,) McGilvery, Cienfuegos 8 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. L. L. Brookman.

Brig Eliza Ann, (of Bluehill,) Thomas, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Jabez, (Br.,) Tuzo, Bermuda, 8 ds., with potatoes to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Aeolus, Conyers, Bermuda 7 ds., with potatoes to McCall & Frith.

Schr. Thos. Gilfillan, Smith, Virginia 4 ds., corn.

Schr. D. W. Beagle, Rogers, Swansboro,' N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, (of Brookhaven,) Davis, St. Barts, with fruit, &c., to master. May 3, lat. 27 20, lon. 70 10, fell in with and boarded the hull of a herm. brig. She had a round stern, a short poop-deck and a red streak; had apparently been a long time adrift. She was waterlogged, and had been boarded previously and stripped of everything moveable.

Schr. Pearl, Westervelt, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to R. M. Blackwell & Co.

Schr. Anna Hinks, (of Plymouth,) Phinney, Barbadoes April 26, with sugar, &c., to Leaycraft & Co.

Schr. Arctic, Ogden, Alexandria 6 ds., with flour to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Ben, McCready, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton, &c., to E. Powell.

Schr. John Boston, Lingo, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Indus, (of Vienna,) Stokely, Guayama, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. John A. Stanley, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. John Mace, Vesey, Norfolk 6 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. J. G. Ward, Mears, Virginia 4 ds., with corn to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Seaman, Lank, Norfolk 2 ds., with corn to Brown, De Rossette & Co.

Schr. Laura E. Johnson, Johnson, Newbern 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Highlander, (of Orleans,) Mayo, Baltimore 3 ds., coal, bound to Newburyport.

Schr. Virginia, Davis, Wilmington 5 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Louisiana, (of Cherrystone,) Stott, Antigua April 18, via St. Thomas 23d, in ballast to A. C. Havens.

Schr. W. Moran, Staples, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar, &c., to Mora, Bros., Navarro & Co.

Schr. J. Elmore, Smith, Baltimore 7 ds., Van Brunt & Co.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Gillett, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to master.

Schr. Swan, Hill, Baltimore 6 ds., with corn to H. Stetzer.

Schr. W. Bacon, Tyler, Alexandria 7 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Alexandria 7 ds., with coal to E. Cunard.

Schr. Jenny Lind, Coombs, Bangor, via New-Haven, in ballast, to master.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Griffin, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Snow, Plymouth, Mass., fish.

Schr. Deposit, Pettigrove, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Hopkins, Phillips, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. Highlander, Mayo, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Romp, Mayo, Baltimore 12 ds., corn to master.

Schr. T. B. Lane, Polk, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

Schr. Wave, Edwards, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Arletta, Robinson, Virginia, oysters.

Schr. Entire, Hulschart, Virginia, naval stores.

Schr. W. P. Williams, Aikens, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Cornelius, Bripley, Virginia, wood.

Schr. J. Warren, Lozier, Bucksville 10 ds., naval stores.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Matthews, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Kate Callihan, Callihan, Virginia, corn.

Schr. Ann Caroline, Applegate, Alexandria, coal.

Schr. Speed, Somers, Virginia, wood.

Schr. F. French, Loveland, Virginia 7 ds.

Schr. Orin Cowl, Smith, Richmond 5 ds., corn.

Schr. C. W. Farrington, Robinson, Virginia, wood.

Schr. Chief, Eldridge, Norfolk 3 ds., corn.

Steamer Montgomery, Crocker, Savannah 3 ds., with cotton, &c., to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia, with mdse. to N. Briggs.

Steamer Kennebec, Hand, Philadelphia, mdse., F. Perkins.

WIND—During the day, W. and fresh.

BELOW—Ship Constantine, Macoduck, Queenstown April 10, with mdse. to C. Grinnell.

Died at St. Thomas, (W. I.,) April 22, Samuel I. Chapels, aged 28 years, a native of St. George, (Me.,) and 1st officer of barkentine I. H. Chadbourn, and late master of brig Captain Town. St. George (Me.) and eastern papers please copy.

Sailed.

Steamships Arabia, Stone, for Liverpool; Cahawba, Bullock, for Havana and New-Orleans; Roanoke, Skinner, for Norfolk, &c. Ships Australia, Smith, for Liverpool; Surprise, Ranlett, for Anjier.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Arr. schr. L. P. Phard, from Providence for Alexandria, Va. On the night of the 10th was in collision with the schr. Pedee, from Cienfuegos for New-York, near Barnegat; the latter sunk, but her crew were saved, and are on board the Pharos, which put in here to repair damages.

CHARLESTON, May 11—Arrived ship Mary Washington, from Liverpool.

WASHINGTON, May 11—Arrived in Hampton Roads, schr. Julia Rogers, from Porto Rico, bound to Richmond.

BOSTON, May 12.—Below, ship Independence, from Valparaiso; barks Young Turk, from Malaga; Young Greek, from Messina.

Spoken, &c.

Belle—brig, was passed, strg. S. E., May 6, lat. 33 29, lon. 73 30.

Eagle—brig, (Br.,) from Turk's Island for Boston, May 8, lat. 29 35, lon. 73.

Eliza Ann—brig, from Ponce for New-Haven, May 7, off Hatteras; had lost part of deck load.

Robert Craig—bark, (Br.,) from London for Cape of Good Hope, April 6, lat. 9 50 S., lon. 30 30.

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad de Cuba, April 23, ship Champlain, Wyman, for Europe, ldg.; barks Sarah Park, Pendleton, wtg.; Alice Tarlton, Williams, dischg.; John Winthrop, Parks, wtg.; Pentucket, ———, dischg.; Almira Coombs, Drinkwater, for Hamburg, ldg.; Pride of the Sea, dischg.; Mary Gibbs, do.; Aberdeen, Price, for Europe, ldg.; B. Walker, ———, wtg.; brigs Enterprise, ———; Waredall, Shackleford, wtg.

At Barbadoes, April 26, ships Rambler, dischg.; Ellen Foster, (of Boston,) do.; Florida, of do., do.; barks Daniel Webster, (of New-Haven,) do.; Excelsior, of do., do.; A. J. Harvey, (of Philadelphia,) do.; brigs Mechanic, unc.; R. A. Troth, (of Baltimore,) do.; schr. E. C. Howard, for Trinidad de Cuba. Sailed April 22, brig Ocean Wave, for St. John, N. B.

At Arroyo, P. R., April 30, brig Sarah Wooster, for Boston next day.

At Para, April 17, bark F. Deming, from New-York, just arr.; brig Mary Emily, for New-Haven soon.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION COLLATION.—This annual gathering and social reunion will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 446 Broadway, and promise to be one of extraordinary interest. Distinguished speakers of various religious denominations have accepted invitations to be present, among whom are the following: Professor Hitchcock, of Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Demarest, of Hudson, the Rev. T. C. Cuyler, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the Rev. Dr. Raymond, George B. Cheever, D. D., Jonathan Edwards, of Rochester, the Rev. Mr. Eustis of New-Haven, the Rev. Dr. Canfield, the Rev. Dr. Todd of Pittsfield, the Rev. Mr. Patton of Chicago, Dr. Kitchell of Detroit, the Rev. Mr. Whiting of Portsmouth. Doors open at 6 o'clock. One hour devoted to social and fraternal intercourse. Collation at 7 o'clock. Addresses at 8 o'clock. Instrumental and vocal music will form a part of the entertainment. Tickets admitting both gentlemen and ladies, 50 cents each, to be had at the office of the Union, Appleton's Building, No. 348 Broadway, and at the office of the *Independent*, No. 22 Beekman st.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, OF strict integrity, with a reference of four years from his late employer, desires a situation as coachman and groom; will be found to know his duties first rate—(his whole study will be to please)—and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 207 Bowery, or direct to C. M., office of this paper.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT ENGlish Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; would not object to travel with a family, or act as lady's maid; can produce most satisfactory testimonials; any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 207 Bowery and inquire for EMILY.

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